THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The Horror at Ashley, Missouri.

Murder of Abbie Summers.

Death of a Child from Fright.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE ASHLEY HORROR.

The Assassination of Miss Abbie Summers, of Quincy, By Her Rejected Suitor—Harrowing Details.

The telegraph has already briefly announced one of the most heart-rending butcheries of the age, occurring at Ashley, Pike county, Mo., last Sunday. The victim was one of the most estimable and accomplished young ladies of Quincy. The reports of the tragedy were confused and conflicting up to Tuesday, when the *Evening Journal* of that date was able to publish the following deeply interesting and

FULL PARTICULARS.

It appears from what we have been able to glean from those conversant with the facts in the case, who arrived from the scene of murder to-day with the body, that the murder was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. M. T. Griggs, at Ashley, at which place the victim boarded, and in the room used by her in which to give music lessons.

THE MURDERER

has made several visits to Pike county recently, and has attempted to persecute the unfortunate young lady with his attentions, but has been gently yet firmly repulsed. He had just returned from Kansas, or was just going to Kansas, and had stopped over at Ashley, undoubtedly for the purpose of urging his suit with Miss Summers, and had attempted to hire out to a farmer near the town. Sunday morning he went to the Presbyterian church where she was and remained at the door until services were over, and preceded Miss Summers and her company some distance. Just before noon Abbie was seated in the music room at Mr. Griggs' house, in company with Mr. Watkins, Professor of the Seminary, when Coe, the incarnate villian, passed the window and approached the door of the residence. Professor Watkins knew a part of the affair of Abbie as related to Coe, and remarked to her when he approached the door, "It is that man Coe, Abbie, shall I admit him?" She replied, "certainly," and the Professor immediately admitted him. When Coe entered the music-room Miss Summers was seated near the door, and when it was opened she was partly concealed from view. Coe walked across the room, and the door was closed and he had taken a seat before he observed her. He then arose and advanced towards her, at the same time extending his hand, which familiar greeting was not accepted by the young lady. Coe then said, 'Abbie, I wish to speak a few words with you privately," and Professor Watkins was requested to leave the couple a few minutes, which he did, very reluctantly. Abbie followed the retreating form of the Professor to the door, and as she closed it the Professor, as if impressed with a presentiment of evil, remarked:—"If you need any assistance at any time, just call and I will not be far off." The door was closed, and the Professor stepped across the hall and entered a room opposite the one in which Miss Summers was. What was said by Coe is not known. But a short time elapsed, however, probably two minutes from the time the door was closed upon his retreating form, before the Professor was startled by a scream from the young lady, and he immediately ran to the door and kicked it open. He was met at the door by Mr. Griggs, the owner of the house, who was also attracted by the screams, and, on entering, found the unfortunate young lady lying upon the floor dead and weltering in her gore, and the fiend Coe calmly standing by the form of the victim whom he had so foully murdered.

It was but the work of an instant to throttle the murderer, who stood there so stolidly, and Professor Watkins caught him and threw him to the floor, and there he lay, limp and quiet, never offering the least sign of resistance. The body of Abbie was picked up, and four wounds were found inflicted upon it, one in front, cutting the flesh on her breast and arm, and the others in her back. The murderer had evidently struck at her breast first and failed, and, frightened, the terrified girl had started to flee the room, when she was pursued and cut down by his cruel hand as she was fleeing. The weapon, a common butcher knife with a six-inch blade, was found fastened in her back, having entered and severed the spinal column, and extended through the body to the heart. Professor Watkins withdrew the instrument of death and laid it upon the floor beside her whom it, in the hands of the assassin, had cut down in the bloom of her youth and usefulness. The room presented a bloody sight; the crimson gore saturated the carpet and had spotted the ceiling with its scarlet tinge, having been hurled there from the knife that was withdrawn dripping and reeking as it was made ready for another plunge.

The murderer was taken charge of by the city authorities, and confined in the county jail at Bowling Green, where he will remain until his day of trial.

The body of the murdered victim was immediately taken charge of by friends who loved the dear girl in life, and robed for its last home, the grave. We visited the house in which the body now lies, at noon to-day.

Her head, with its jetty locks smoothed down, rested upon a soft satin pillow, while a wreath of myrtle, intermingled with lilies and white roses, encircled it. Her eyes were in calm repose, while her coal black lashes drooped gently down. She looked beautiful even in death, and but for a slight discoloration about her lips, she looked like she was sleeping gently, and was the subject of a pleasant dream. She was robed in a white merino dress. Her plump throat was partially hidden by a bow of white satin. Beautiful even in death, she rested there, dressed for her heavenly journey.

The aged father came into the room while we were there, and as he gazed upon the face of her whom he had so loved from her earliest infancy up, the great tears of sorrow rolled down his furrowed cheeks, and his lamentations were so pitiful and full of sorrow that a man of stone could hardly have witnessed and heard him without shedding tears. We sincerely hope we will never be called upon to witness such another scene.

SCARED TO DEATH.

A Child Dies from Fright Caused by Mistreatment of its Mother—A Brutal Outrage.

We made mention yesterday, says the Louisville *Journal* of Thursday, of the critical condition of a little child who was suffering from convulsions arising from fright at the abuse offered its mother by a man from New Albany. It died last night. The facts of the case are about these:—

On Monday three weeks ago, a man named Theodore Day, who owns a large tan-yard in New Albany, went to the house of Mrs. Boyer, who lives on Lytle street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, in this city, and commenced to abuse her. Her husband, Mr. Lewis Boyer, was absent in Cincinnati at the time, and she had no one in the house to protect her except a sister. The man first asked for her husband, with whom, it seems, he had had a quarrel. She told him her husband was not at home, when he commenced to swear and yell like a madman. The child, which is only about five months old, was in her arms, and young as it was, seemed to comprehend his fury. He raised a large stick to strike, but the sister intervened, when, pushing her away, he struck the mother several times with his fist, and she says one of the terrible blows struck the child, which was clinging to her neck. It immediately went into convulsions, which have occurred at intervals of an hour ever since. Dr. Griffith has been attending it, and says that the convulsions were undoubtedly caused by the fright, and also that it has been totally blind ever since. Previous to that time it had been a healthy and promising child.

If the facts given above as related by the mother herself, and verified by the neighbors, are true, this is unquestionably one of the most brutal outrages that was ever committed. It is understood that the lady will institute suit for damages, assessing the amount at a large sum, while some express the opinion that Day will be indicted for murder.

A SWINDLING CIRCUS.

Another Troupe of "Fly-by Nights"—Printers, As Usual, Left in the Lurch.

Early this morning, says the Cincinnati *Times* of the 16th, the proprietors of Huff's great (?) Metropolitan Circus attempted a *coup* on their creditors by "folding their tents like the Arabs, and silently stealing away."

Before finally getting all their baggage-wagons out of the city several of their creditors heard of their silent work in the early hours of the morning, and forthwith sued out attachments against the Great Metropolitan. The treasurer's wagon, unfortunately for the proprietors, was, from some cause, late in getting started, and, as a consequence of such tardiness, was attached for the sum of $35, which was promptly paid by the treasurer.

Two other attachments were then procured and another of the wagons secured, and finally a fourth attachment was sworn out by another confiding creditor, but not finding anything to levy on, started in hot haste *en route* for Madison, Indiana, for which place the company had started. The fate of that attachment will assuredly depend entirely on the swiftness of the officials endeavoring to serve it.

We had looked upon the Metropolitan Circus with most favorable consideration, and blew our trumpet quite loudly in its behalf, and therefore did not think its managerial head would show such base ingratitude as to swindle us out of an advertising bill.

It was about the meanest one-horse act it could have displayed, thus going back on its friends. We don't wish the proprietor any harm, only regretting, however, that we have discovered another amusement caterer who is so heartless as to "cut" on a printer's bill in such a sneaking manner.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A QUEER CASE.

A Mistake Beyond the Corrective Powers of the Legislature and the Courts.

Register's Court.

This morning Judge Ludlow gave the following decision in as novel a case as has bothered a court of justice since the settlement of this State:—

George A. Alter and Catherine his wife each determined to make a will, and each intended to give to the survivor the property he or she possessed. Two wills were prepared for execution, and as was supposed were duly executed, and then placed in separate envelopes. The husband died, and on an examination of the envelope containing, as was thought, his will, it was discovered that the husband had signed his wife's will, and the wife had signed the husband's will.

In this dilemma the wife obtained legislation, and an act of Assembly was passed authorizing her to file a petition stating the facts, and upon proof of "the alleged mistake" to the satisfaction of the Register's Court, that tribunal is clothed with "the powers of a Court of Chancery," and is authorized "to reform said paper-writing," and "to have entered in the office for the Register of Wills in and for the city and county, the said paper-writing, which he (George A. Alter) intended to execute as his last will and testament, as if the said writing had been signed by him, with his own hand and seal, and not by his said wife Catharine."

The petition contemplated by the act of Assembly has been filed, notice was duly given to the heirs-at-law of the decedent, and they resist this application. It ought further to be added that the wife of George A. Alter not only survived her husband, but is now alive; and we have no doubt, as a matter of fact, that a clear mistake was made in the execution of these papers.

We will be best able to perform our duty if we first determine what, exactly, we are asked to do in this case. Clearly, we are, in general terms, to reform a last will and testament; but which will is to be reformed? Undoubtedly the will which has been executed by the wife in due form of law, and which is upon its face a testamentary disposition of property, by a woman who is now alive, and whose will is therefore ambulatory until her death. Nor is this all. We must go further, and by virtue of a legislative edict strike out, in fact and in law, the name of the wife, and thus execute a will for a dead man.

Such legislation as this was, we think, never before heard of, and if it can stand the test of judicial criticism will work a revolution in our law.

For the following reasons we think the act is fatally defective:—

1. If a Court of Chancery ever had jurisdiction in matters of probate that power is now considered to be obsolete. Spencer's Eq. Juris., ch. vi, p. 701; Adams' Eq., ch. iv, p. 248-9; ib. 178. Nor can jurisdiction attach until after probate. Allen vs. McRierson, 1 Hs. Lds. Ca., 191; Story's Eq. Juris., sec. 140; see also ib., ch. xxxix, sec. 1445-7.

And a court of equity cannot in any event dispense with the regulations prescribed by the Legislature as it regards formalities necessary in the execution of wills. (1 Fraun, ch. 180.) Adams in his work, commenting upon this point, declares that "a will cannot be corrected by evidence of mistake so as to supply a clause or word inadvertently omitted by the drawer or copier, for there can be no will without the statutory forms." And this principle is correctly stated if we regard it as applying to the formalities required by statute. Strong in his work upon equity, remarks:—"It will be found, we think, upon examination, that American courts of equity have not interfered to correct alleged mistakes in the execution of wills, either as to statutory requisites or the manner of writing, as by inserting the name of another legatee," and adds, "The extent to which the English equity courts have sometimes carried this branch of their remedial powers has more the appearance of making wills as they (testators) probably would do if now alive, than carrying them into effect as they were in fact made. 1 Story Eq., sec. 180 (*a*). It is well settled that Chancery never relieves against a statute. Comyn's Dig., tit. Chancery, 3 F., 6, 7, 8; Sedgwick's Stat. and Const. Law, 104.

In the further investigation of the subject it is to be remarked that among the host of cases cited by counsel for the wife not one of them is at all like this cause, and for the reason that while deeds, contracts, and wills have been reformed, the effort has invariably been made to find out an intention in an instrument having a legal existence, and not to execute a paper. Hence it has been wisely said, "In the construction of wills indulgence has been shown to the ignorance, unskilfulness, and even negligence of testators, and no degree of technical informality, or of grammatical, or orthographical error will deter the court from giving effect to an intention;" but it is to be observed that in every case which has come to our knowledge a will, duly executed, has been before a court of law or of equity. A diligent search has failed to produce a single instance in which a court of law or of equity has ever executed a will, while in a case reported in 14 Jurist, 402, the Prerogative Court in England refused probate in a cause precisely similar to this one, except that the parties executing the supposed wills were sisters, and not husband and wife. It is thus reported:—

"Harding applied for probate of the will of the deceased to be granted, the signatures of the two wills being respectively restored to their original state, on a suggestion that a court of equity might put a construction on the contents of the one now before the Court.

"Sir H. Jenner Fust—Two ladies live together, and they determine to make what I may call mutual wills. The wills are the same, *mutatis mutandis*; they were drawn up and executed, that is if executed they are, at one and the same time, but unfortunately each signed the other's will. After the death of one of them the solicitor alters them, so as to make of one of them appear as that of the other, and I need scarcely say that he has erred in so doing. But what is to be done with this paper? It is not the will of the deceased, and it purports to give all her property to herself—a manifest absurdity. I must reject the motion."

If we are not much mistaken, it was a vain thing to endeavor to clothe the Register's Court, in this case, with Chancery powers, for it is evident that Courts of Chancery have no such jurisdiction as is now contended for.

2. It has, however, been argued that legislation in this instance cured all defects, for we may consider, under the act, evidence of intention, in a case in which there is no latent ambiguity; and, secondly, this act of Assembly has repealed in effect and for the purposes of this case our statute of wills.

It is too clear for argument that, in the present condition of our law, the evidence produced in this case would have been rejected but for this statute, because, as we have before said, there is here no latent ambiguity; and, possibly, legislative authority might have been all powerful but for article 9 in our Bill of Rights, which declares, among other things, that no man can be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land," and this article presents to this petitioner an insurmountable barrier. In Norman vs. Heish, 5 W. & S. 173, when the attempt was made to give an inheritable source, as well as descendible quality, to the blood of one Christopher Norman, which it did not possess while he lived, the Chief Justice, commenting on the section of the declaration of rights above quoted, says with a power the force of which can now be appreciated. "What law? undoubtedly a pre-existent rule of conduct declarative of a penalty for a prohibited act; not an *ex post facto* rescript or decree made for the occasion.

"The design of the convention was to exclude arbitrary power from evyry branch of the Government, and there would be no exclusion of it if such rescripts or decrees were allowed to take effect in the form of a statute. The right of property has no foundation or security but the law, and when the Legislature shall successfully attempt to overturn it, even in a single instance, the liberty of the citizen will be no more."

What proposition can be clearer than that at the moment the breath went out of the body of George A. Alter, his estate, real and personal, rested, in full property, in his heirs-at-law and distributees under the intestate law of Pennsylvania? It is true, he may have intended to execute a will, but he did not in fact so do; he signed a paper, but not his will; and the case is not harder than that of a person who, in disregard of our statute of wills, signs his name at the top in place of the end thereof, or who adds a codicil and does not execute it, or who dies while his professional adviser is preparing his will.

This is a hard case, but the injury which would be inflicted upon society by giving effect to this act would be infinitely greater than any evil which will flow from a disregard of it And the time has not yet arrived when by any process of legal ingenuity, aided by legislative action, the property of one man can be arbitrarily given to another by any "rescript or decree," as Chief Justice Gibson calls it, such as is called to our notice in this case.

Without power at law or in equity to aid this petitioner, and with a constitutional provision staring us in the face, we must decline to grant the prayer of this petition.

Petition dismissed.

Patent Hotel Register Case.

United States Circuit Court.

We were not entirely accurate in our statement of the action of the Court yesterday in this case. The Court did not reserve the question of originality, but decided that as the evidence produced by the defendants showed that the patentee was not the original inventor of the thing patented, and that the injunction must for that reason be refused, it was unnecessary to consider whether or not the subject of the claim was legally patentable

—At the time of the fire in the St. James Hotel, Washington, Mr. Samuel Throop, a plate-printer of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, ascended a ladder to the fourth story of the hotel to rescue a lady and child, and the *Chronicle* says that the ladder being short he was obliged to reach up with his hands and clasp the window sill, and draw himself into the room. He passed the child out, and then got the lady out on the ladder, when she swooned, swinging him partially off the ladder, to which he clung with one hand, and with the other held the lady until others came up and relieved him.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Montpensier and Spain.

Embezzlement by a Postmaster.

Sad Suicide at Norristown.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Stability of the Money Market.

LONDON, June 18.—The *Shipping Gazette* of this morning is confident that the money market will be undisturbed by the recent advance in grain.

The Ascot Races.

Yesterday was the last day of the Ascot races, and the great feature was the contest for the Alexandra plate of £1000, added to a sweepstakes of £25 each, the second horse to receive £200 and the third horse £100 out of the stakes, to start at the new mile post, and go once around about 3 miles, closed with 17 subscribers. The race was won by Count F. de Lagrange's chesnut horse Trocadero beating Sir J. Hawley's b. c. Siderolite.

The City of Ragusa.

The miniature steamer City of Ragusa is fully repaired, and only awaits a fair wind to take a fresh start for New York. She rides at anchor in Cork harbor, where she is visited by hundreds of curiosity seekers.

Non-Conformist Meeting.

At a large meeting of Non-Conformists held in Liverpool last night, speeches were made by eminent persons and resolutions were passed sustaining the attitude taken by Messrs. Gladstone and Forster on the Education bill.

There was also a meeting of dissenters at Leeds, which was well attended, and resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the Education bill were unanimously adopted.

Fire at Dundee.

The cotton factory of Horle & Co., at Dundee, Scotland, was burned last night. The loss is heavy.

House of Commons Contested Seats.

One of the defeated candidates for the House of Commons for Bristol declines to contest the seat. The subject is now before the courts, because of charges of bribery and corruption.

The Ship Express.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—The ship Express, which sailed from Lagos, Guinea, many months ago, for this port, arrived unexpectedly yesterday. She had been given up for lost, and a part of the insurance had been paid.

Bark Abandoned at Sea.

The captain of a vessel arrived here yesterday reports having falling in with an abandoned bark of about 1000 tons in lat. 43·30 north, and long. 24 west. Her name could not be made out.

English Opinion of Congress.

LONDON, June 18.—The *Saturday Review* in its comments on American affairs to-day says Congress has checked the audacity of the manufacturers, but is still averse to adopting a liberal policy.

The Rains and the Crops in England.

LONDON, June 18.—The recent showers have extended over a wide tract of country, and have been of incalculable service to the crops, which had been nearly destroyed by the long-continued dry weather.

Lightning has caused a number of destructive fires in the neighborhood of Whittlesea but no loss of life is reported. To-day the weather is cloudy but warm, favoring the hay crop.

Illness of Marshal Serrano.

MADRID, June 18.—It is reported to-day that Marshal Serrano is quite ill.

Montpensier and the Spanish Throne.

PARIS, June 18.—Rumors from Spain are current here and are gathering strength that a military pronunciamento in favor of the Duke of Montpensier is intended.

Gustave Flourens.

ATHENS, June 18.—Gustave Flourens, who arrived in Greece some time ago, it is said has received notice to quit the country, in accordance with a demand from the French Government to that effect.

The movements of Flourens have been made so secretly that it was not suspected that he had left London.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 18—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92⅞. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties, 1862s, 90¾; of 1865s, old, 89¾; and of 1867s, 88⅞; 10-40s, 87. Railways quiet. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 113¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 18—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher; uplands, 10¾@10⅞d.; Orleans, 10¾@10⅞d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Burglary in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, June 18.—The grocery store of Morrison & Reynolds, in Thompsonville, was broken into on Thursday night and robbed of a large sum of money. The safe was blown open with powder. The thieves were pursued to Springfield and shots exchanged between them and their pursuers, but the robbers escaped.

Medical Superintendents' Convention.

At the Convention of Medical Superintendents of Insane Hospitals yesterday, the discussion was continued on school instruction in hospitals. The evening was spent in discussing the use of hydrate of chloral, in which Dr. Kirkbride took the lead.

The Barrington Centenary.

PROVIDENCE, June 18.—The centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Barrington was celebrated in a spirited manner yesterday.

FROM THE STATE.

Suicide of a Philadelphian at Norristown.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, June 18.—This usually quiet community was greatly shocked this morning over the discovery of Mr. Daniel Weikel hanging to a rafter in his carriage-house. It appears that he arose about 4 o'clock, as was his custom, and went out to the barn. Shortly afterwards the hired man went to the carriage-house for the purpose of hitching up to take Mr. Weikel to market, but found him dead. He was about fifty years of age, and weighed 250 pounds. He was a liquor merchant, doing business on Front street, above Vine, Philadelphia. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

FROM BALTIMORE.

An Embezzling Postmaster.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—A. B. Woodcock, late postmaster at Piedmont, W. Va., was arrested here yesterday by a special agent of the Post Office Department, for embezzling money of the United States. After a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Hanan, he was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

$2000 for a Kiss.

In the Superior Court of Baltimore city, before Judge Dobbin, yesterday, a suit by Newton W. Seibert and Elizabeth, his wife, against John Leeson, for assault, was tried. The alleged assault was that the defendant, in February last, at the house of Seibert, during his absence, approached Seibert's wife and seized and kissed her hand against her will. The jury brought in a verdict for the amount of $2000 in favor of Mrs. Seibert.

VENEZUELA'S TROUBLES.

A War with Holland Imminent—Decree Closing the Ports of Maracaibo and Cabello.

CARACAS, May 24.—A rupture between Holland and Venezuela is regarded as imminent, and preparations are making for hostilities by both parties. It seems that the Dutch mail steamer Honfleur, which carried the mails between St. Thomas, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Porto Cabello, was seized by Guzman Blanco, who is now virtually President of Venezuela, for having on board ammunition, etc., for the Monagas party from Curacoa, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Consul of his Majesty the King of Holand, who represented that when the Honfleur left her port Monagas was President of Venezuela, and that consequently her arrival at Laguayra with her cargo of munitions of war was entirely legitimate, and that the only thing the laws of war allow him to do was to take that part of the cargo consigned to his enemies, Guzman still detains the vessel and refuses to let her go. A Dutch schooner, the Galgo, was armed at Curacoa by the Governor of that island, and sent to Laguayra to make a formal demand for the release of the Honfleur, but Guzman refused to give her up, and the schooner was compelled to return without accomplishing anything, as she was not of sufficient force to take her out from under the shore batteries.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUTCH CONSUL.

Another Dutch vessel—a schooner, also from Curacoa—has been seized by Guzman on the same grounds. The owner being here at the time made himself known, and applied through the Consul for the release of the vessel and his passports, both of which requests were refused, without any reason being assigned therefor by the Government. Upon this the Charge d'Affaires demanded his passport and left the country.

A Dutch war steamer has been sent to Laguayra to enforce the demands of the Holland Government, and, as the Dutch say, to teach the Venezuelans, as they did on a former occasion, that they do not allow themselves to be trifled with. But in this case they may reckon without their host, for Guzman is a brave and determined man, and has no cause to have any particular affection for the King of Holland, who, it will be remembered, caused him and his father to be driven from Curacoa on the demand of Monagas, in March last, an insult which Guzman Blanco will not readily forget.

CLOSE OF THE PORT OF MARACAIBO.

A decree has been issued by Guzman Blanco declaring the ports of Maracaibo, Lavela, and Porto Cabello closed against all commerce, of which the following is a translation:—

Considering that the enemies of the federal institutions by an act of usurpation continue hostile against the national will, at different ports of the republic, thereby injuring the liberal interests of the country and hindering the plans of the new Government for the reduction of the duties which it is the desire to bring about. In consideration of this it is decreed that the ports of Maracaibo, Lavela, and Porto Cabello remain closed to the importation of foreign goods until a new order is issued, and no foreign goods will be allowed to enter these ports from other domestic ports. The vessels which shall attempt to do business with the above-mentioned ports contrary to the provisions of this decree will be liable to confiscation, unless it shall be proven that the tenor of this decree was not known at the port from whence they sailed at the time of their departure. The Secretary of State is charged with the promulgation of this decree, and will notify all foreign Ministers, Consuls, and merchants, and the Venezuelan representatives in foreign countries.

Caracas, May 18. GUZMAN BLANCO.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, June 18, 1870.

The week closes on a fairly active money market, but it is an activity resulting from a revival in stock speculation, which to-day was quite moderate. The amount of business paper offering is quite small, though fully up to the usual average of late. The rates for both call loans and discounts are about the same as hitherto quoted, and are invariably in favor of the borrowing classes. The mercantile classes are beginning to provide themselves with means of pleasure and recreation, and for some weeks large amounts will be drawn to the various watering places and other fashionable summer resorts.

Gold is quiet and remarkably steady, the entire sales up to noon ranging between 112¾ and 112⅞. Operators are uncertain how to act pending the financial questions in Congress.

Governments are also quiet and very steady at yesterday's quotations.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New.	100⅜	22 sh Minehill R.ls.	54
$40700 do.ls.c&p.	100⅜	4 sh Leh N St....	35¼
$300 do...c&p..	100⅜	200 do.....s30.	35¼
$4500 Pa 6s W L.ls.	104¼	57 sh Leh V R...ls.	58
$1000 Penna 5s.....	103¼	20 do.........	58½
$1000 Leh Con Ln...	80	50 sh Corn Ex Bk.	70
$1000 Leh R 6s......	91	75 sh O C& A R.b5.	47
27 sh C & Am R.ls.	118	100 do.........	47
600 sh Read R...ls.	54	123 do.......ls.	47
100 do.......c.	54	20 sh Penna RR...	58½
100 do.......c.	54	100 sh 13th&15th St.	23
100 do......b5.	54		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¼@112⅜; do., 1864, 111¼@111⅜; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅜; do. do., July, 113⅛@113¼; do. do., 1867, 113⅜@114; do. 1868, 113⅜@114; 10-40s, 108¼@108⅜; Pacifics, 114⅛@114¼. Gold, 112⅞.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅞	11·35 A. M.	112⅞
10·04 "	112¾	11·50 "	113
10·32 "	112⅞	11·52 "	112⅞
10·45 "	112¾	12·05 P. M.	113

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Stocks irregular. Money, 3@4 per cent. Gold, 112⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¼; do. 1864, do., 111¼; do. 1865 do., 111⅜; do. do. new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113¼; do. 1868, 113⅜; 10-40s, 108¼; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 94½; Canton Company, 67½; Cumberland preferred, 39; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 99¾; Erie, 25¼; Reading, 107⅞; Adams Express, 64¾; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 100¼; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 121; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Western Union Telegraph, 34¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, June 18.—The activity noted in the Flour market for a week past continues unabated, and the stocks, particularly of good family brands, are very much reduced. The sales foot up 1500 barrels, mostly for the supply of the home consumers, $5·25 for choice Pennsylvania superfine; $5·50@7 for fair to choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·75@6·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·75@6·50 for Ohio do. do.; and $7@8·50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25 @ barrel. Prices of Corn Meal nominal.

There is less demand for Wheat, but the recent advance is well sustained. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red, at $1·46@1·48, and 700 bushels choice Indiana do. at $1·42@1·46. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·04 for Western and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is firm, but the volume of business is light. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·06@1·08, and Western mixed at $1·02@1·03. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 64@65c. In Barley and Malt no sales are reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ℔ ton.

Whisky is firmer. In the absence of sales we quote Western iron-bound at $1·05@1·06.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of 400 bales at 21½c. Flour dull and declining; sales 7500 barrels State at $5·50@6·60; Ohio at $6@7·10; Western, $5·50@7. Wheat dull and declining; sales 35,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·35@1·36; No. 3 do. at $1·30. Corn declining; sales 23,000 bushels mixed Western at 96c.@$1·02 for new. Oats lower; sales 120,000 bushels State at 70@72c.; Western at 62½@64c. Beef in fair demand. Pork quiet; new mess, $30·75@30·81. Lard dull; steam, 14¾@16½c.; kettle, 16½c. Whisky dull at $1·05.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Case of Whittemore.

The Porter Assault Case.

The Proceedings of Congress.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Success of the Morocco Expedition.

Illness of Gen. Prim.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

French Legations to German States.

PARIS, June 18.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Jules Simon urged the suppression of legations to secondary German States. No action was taken.

Prince Napoleon

has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition.

Success of the Morocco Expedition.

Despatches from General Wimpfen, received today, announce that his expedition through Morocco is entirely successful. The rebels are everywhere submitting to French authority.

Defeat of the Carlists at Bayonne.

A band of Carlists attempted to cross the border near Bayonne yesterday, but were stopped and turned back by French soldiees.

Illness of General Prim.

General Prim is quite ill. He will spend a few weeks at Vichy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Whittemore Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Speaker this morning presented the credentials of B. F. Whittemore as Representative from the First District of South Carolina.

Mr. Logan objected to his being sworn in.

Mr. Farnsworth made a motion to refer the case to the Election Committee, which was objected to by Logan, who stated that the House had only to determine whether a member who escaped expulsion by reason of resignation should again be admitted to a seat in the same body which had passed an almost unanimous resolution declaring him unworthy of such a seat. The case was finally, on motion of Mr. Logan, postponed until after the morning hour on Tuesday next, without a reference to a committee. There is no probability that he will be admitted.

Pat Woods' Defence.

The Judiciary Committee last evening had an extended session, at which the defense in the Pat Woods' case introduced testimony and rested the same.

This morning Richard T. Merrick, counsel in behalf of the defendant, made an argument, stating that the assault was made on Porter whilst he was on leave of absence, and enjoying the same as a member of the House, and that the punishment of the crime did not come under the jurisdiction of Congress, but was punishable by the courts of the State wherein the assault was committed.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution directing an inquiry by the Committee of Commerce relative to the removal of the bar in the Potomac river, between the Long Bridge and Georgetown. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the House bill authorizing the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to extend their lateral branch through the City of Washington by way of Maryland avenue, across the Long Bridge to the Virginia side of the Potomac. Passed.

Mr. Conkling, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill in reference to the naturalization laws. He gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Judiciary Committee, reported as amended the House bill fixing the compensation of of Grand and Petit Jurors in Circuit and District Courts of the United States at three dollars per day. Passed.

Mr. Drake introduced a land grant bill in aid of St. James and Little Rock Railroad.

Mr. Williams called up a land grant bill in aid of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. Passed.

Mr. Howard called up the bill to amend the land grant act in aid of a railroad and telegraph line from the States Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast by the Southern route, approved July 27, 1866.

Several amendments being adopted, the bill, after discussion, was laid over till Monday to have it printed as amended.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

House.

On motion of Mr. Scofield, the Senate joint resolution for the appointment of a naval board to examine the cases of officers who deem themselves unjustly passed over by promotions made in conformity with the act of Congress of 25th of July, 1866, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Asper, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill amending acts in relation to the sale of the St. Louis Arsenal grounds. Passed.

The bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Invalid Pensions to restore to the pension roll the name of Margaret L. Bybee, of Tennessee, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier and widow of an officer of the war of 1812, it having been dropped during the war because she would not take the test oath, was taken up, discussed, and rejected—yeas 53, nays 75.

Various other bills from the same committee were reported and acted on.

Mr. Washburn (Mass.), from the Committee on Claims, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy in cases where vouchers are lost, and for overpayments, etc., with an amendment limiting the settlement to sums under $50·0, and to officers in whose accounts there is no apparent fraud,

After discussion the amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of B. F. Whittemore, from the First Congressional district of South Carolina.

The credentials having been read, Mr. Logan objected to Mr. Whittemore being sworn in, for reasons which he was prepared to state to the House. He did not want the matter referred to any committee. The House was committee enough to judge of it. He objected to the oath of office being administered to this man, because he had disqualified himself from being a member of this body.

Mr. Farnsworth argued that the matter should be referred to a committee, so that the action of the House might be based upon a full presentation of facts and authorities.

Mr. Garfield suggested a resolution to make it a rule of the House, that in case any person presents himself at the bar of the House to be sworn in as a member elect who may have been expelled, or who may have resigned at the same Congress while a resolution for his expulsion was pending, it shall be in order before administering the oath to him to refer the case to the committee which had in charge the resolution of expulsion, or the House may at once take action in the case.

Mr. Logan did not want the question to go to any committee, there to be pocketed till after the adjournment of Congress. He wanted the question to be settled by the House now. There was no necessity for the examination of a committee. It was not a case of contested election. It was a mere question of qualification.

The Speaker suggested that as the day was assigned to the business of the Committee on Claims, this matter be postponed till Tuesday next, after the morning hour.

Mr. Logan accepted the suggestion, and moved that the matter be postponed till Tuesday, after the morning hour.

Mr. Logan remarked that a reference to a committee would be treating the case with a consideration that it was not entitled to. It was a mere question whether the House would stand by its unanimous resolution that this man was unworthy of holding a seat in the House.

After further discussion the question was postponed until Tuesday next, after the morning hour, and the House proceeded with the business reported from the Committee on Claims.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Cotton nominally 21c. Flour quiet but firm; Howard street superfine, $5·50@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@7·50; do. family, $7·25@9. City Mills superfine, $5·50@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $7·25@10; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@7·50. Wheat unsettled and small business done; Maryland, $1·65@1·75; Pennsylvania, $1·50@1·75; Western, $1·38@1·49. Corn steady; white, $1·25@1·27; yellow, $1·13@1·14. Oats steady at 65@68c. Rye, $1·05@1·12. Pork firm at $31. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear rib, 17½c.; shoulders, 14c. Hams, 22@22½c. Lard, 16½@17½c. Whisky—better feeling at $1·04@1·05.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Doings of the Centennial Committee—The Excursion on the Delaware.

The Congressional Committee now visiting the city for the purpose of selecting a site for the great international exposition in 1876, this morning started on the pleasant trip both down and up the river Delaware, leaving the Continental at about half past 10 o'clock.

Before taking passage on the boat the committee paid a visit to Carpenters' Hall, which had been opened and prepared for their reception. Here speeches were made by various members of the committee and of Councils.

Having viewed the place, and having spent some time in and about the locality, the party proceeded to Chesnut street wharf, where the steamboat Twilight lay in readiness to receive them. The steamer was decorated with flags and bunting, and a large and fine band of some thirty pieces was in attendance on the forward deck, ready to discourse music on the arrival of the committee and at intervals during the day. The boat was filled with the members of Councils and the invited guests. Quite a delay was occasioned before the boat left the wharf on account of the late arrival of the Congressmen and the non-completion of the necessary arrangements. It was not until quite a late hour that the boat finally started. The best of arrangements were made on board for the comfort of the guests. A lunch and lemonade table was set out in the middle cabin for their refreshment during the trip.

The committee arrived on board about 11 o'clock, and were welcomed by the chairman of the committee, the band playing "Hail Columbia" as they passed from the wharf to the boat The boat then proceeded down the river to visit first the factories at Gloucester, and afterwards the Navy Yard, the Bridesburg Arsenal, and other places of interest along the Delaware.

After a pleasant trip down the river Gloucester was reached, and the party landed at a private wharf. The large establishment of the Washington Cotton Manufacturing Company was visited and inspected throughout. These works, of which Mr. H. S. S. West is superintendent, were founded in 1844. The daily consumption of the raw material in these factories is about 15 cotton bales The engine-room, containing an engine of 400-horse power, the trimming-rooms, and the weaving-rooms, in one of which were 1200 looms were all visited.

The visitors then re-embarked and proceeded to the Navy Yard. Here the band disembarked first and headed the procession, which filed from the boat through the yard to the commandant's office at the entrance. The marines stationed at the yard were drawn up in line at the wharf and presented arms as the visitors passed. When the commandant's room was reached the party paid their respects to Commodore Marchand, who extended to them a hearty welcome and the hospitality of the yard. A salute of thirteen guns was fired by a detachment on the parade ground as the procession entered the yard. After spending some time in viewing various points of interest, the excursionists again returned to the boat and steamed up the river to visit the other places on the programme.

This evening the Congressional committees will view Sheridan's Ride at the room of the Artists' Fund Society, providing that the exercises incident to the excursion are completed in time.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 247, being a decrease of 31 from those of last week, and an increase of 11 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 125 were adults; 128 were minors; 187 were born in the United States; 46 were foreign; 22 were people of color; and 6 were from the country. Of this number, 36 died of consumption of the lungs; 9 of convulsions; 22 of scarlet fever; 2 of inflammation of the lungs; 22 of debility; 3 of disease of the heart; 8 of old age; 7 of marasmus; and 7 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	9	Sixteenth	9
Second	7	Seventeenth	9
Third	2	Eighteenth	15
Fourth	9	Nineteenth	21
Fifth	9	Twentieth	14
Sixth	3	Twenty-first	1
Seventh	18	Twenty-second	6
Eighth	9	Twenty-third	9
Ninth	5	Twenty-fourth	6
Tenth	8	Twenth-fifth	9
Eleventh	4	Twenth-sixth	4
Twelfth	6	Twenty-seventh	16
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-eighth	7
Fourteenth	13	Unknown	6
Fifteenth	19		
Total			247

THE SWEDENBORGIAN CONVENTION.—This convention again met at 10 o'clock this morning, the President in the chair. A discussion took place on a resolution inviting "New Churchmen" to the celebration of the Holy Supper to-morrow. The following was offered as a substitute for the resolution by Thomas Hitchcock:—

Resolved, That notice be given, as publicly as possible, that all Christians will be welcome to participate with us in the celebration of the Lord's Supper on Sunday.

Mr. B. F. Barrett offered the following as an amendment to the substitute:—

Resolved, That all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and are in the effort to keep His commandments, will be cordially welcomed to the Holy Supper.

This amendment was opposed and finally lost.

Mr. Hitchcock's substitute was then adopted.

The reports of the Mission Association and of the Philadelphia Second Society were read.

An address was read by Rev. Warren Goddard to the Conference of the New Church of England.

This address was, on motion, made the sense of the convention. Adjourned.

QUICK TIME.—The Pacific express, via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, due here at 12·20 to-day, made the remarkably quick time of 131 miles from Altoona to Harrisburg in 2 hours 59½ minutes, or at the rate of 43½ miles per hour.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	44¼
Con. Stock.........	99	Western Union Tele	35⅛
do. scrip......	94⅝	Toledo & Wabash R.	59⅛
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	25	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	67¾
Ph. and Rea. R......	107⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	82⅜
Mich. South. & Nl.R.	100	Adams Express ex-d.	64⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R......	109¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	16
Chi. and N. W. com..	84¾	United States........	45½
Chi. and N. W. pref..	89⅞	Tennessee 6s, new.	61¾
Chi. and R. I. R......	121	Gold...	113
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.R.	97½	Market dull.	

—One man in the Vermont Constitutional Convention voted for woman's suffrage. The Burlington *Free Press* thereupon remarks:—"The men of Vermont remain, as before, earnest friends of woman and of woman's rights. If there is any point on which our laws or our customs need amending to secure the permanent and true welfare of the better, fairer and weaker sex, they stand ready, as hertofore, to change them."

—A San Francisco excursion party discovered while on their return that their steamer was drifting out towards the Heads, and some of them, on going to the wheel-house, found the officer at the wheel too drunk to perform his duty. They displaced him and put a deck-hand in his place. They then went below, and found the engineer also intoxicated, the boilers without water and in a critical condition. They installed a new engineer, let off the steam, lowered the fires, and finally filled the boilers, got up steam, and came safely into port.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, June 18.—Arrived, steamship Lodona from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............JUNE 18

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........75 | 11 A. M.......86 | 2 P. M........90

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
St'r Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Eliza McNeill, Small, Lisbon, Workman & Co.
Br. brig John Byers, Lewis, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, East Cambridge.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Providence, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Damon, Johnson, East Boston, do.
Schr John Slusman, Weaver, East Boston, do.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, East Boston, do.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, East Boston, do.
Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, East Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Gen. Connor, Cousins, 13 days from Matanzas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Richmond, Va., with railroad ties.
Schr C. E. French, Goudy, from Washington, N.C., with lumber to Bush & McIlvain.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, from Bridgeton, Va., with railroad ties.
Schr Alaska, Price, from Brandywine, with flour.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, fm Nantucket.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, from Nantucket.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Providence.
Schr Dr. John Stradley, Camp, from Cape May.
Schr Progress, Foxwell, from Rappahannock.
Schr Rock, Huffington, from Wicomico.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howes, hence, at New York yesterday.
Bark Fassfern, Harris, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 6th inst.
Schr Lottie Wells, Wells, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 15th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS.

From the N. Y. World.

Now that we have a Superintendent of Police whose energies are not entirely devoted to the management of Federal politics at large, it may not be unavailing to direct his attention to one of the most annoying of our chronic public grievances. Nine-tenths of our readers will at once correctly surmise that we allude to the obstruction of sidewalks, which is a rule almost without exception in the business streets of New York. We would not captiously complain were the impediments to pedestrians confined to an occasional fruit-stand; we would bear in silent suffering even on every corner a barrel-organ with military attachment; but when the intervals between these are impassably barricaded with bales, boxes, barrels, the stock in trade of public venders and private business firms, Christian forbearance gives out, and we are prompted to ask if the uncommercial traveller has no rights which mercantile men are bound to respect.

Each locality has its own peculiar form of obstruction. The narrowest part of Pine street, for instance, presents Alpine ranges of cotton bales and peaks of woollen attitude; in Pearl street the prospect and progress are impeded by tinware and house-furnishing articles; William street runs chiefly to mountainous packing-cases of mysterious nature; Ann street to indiscriminate rags and waste paper; the "Swamp" is rendered dismal by multitudinous hides, through which one vainly seeks a way; in Vesey street the sidewalk is divided between tea companies on its inner aspect and peddlers of every unbought thing on its curb, leaving a passage of a scant yard wide for the double current of voyagers, every alternate one of whom is freighted with a large and obtrusively angular basket. In the above-named thoroughfares, however, only sturdy humanity ventures, and all save the last are almost exclusively trodden by business men who cannot complain of their neighbors' premises for that of which their own are equally guilty. But there are other public ways in more use by citizens in general, and through which the gentler as well as the ruder sex must pass to reach frequented ferries, which are, if possible, worse than those sacred to trade alone. First among these, *primus inter pares*, is Dey street on its southern side from Greenwich street to the North river. As if to preclude escape from the intolerable stench from *charcuterie* of questionable freshness and fish of unquestionable saltness, the walks are filled from morn to dewy eve, week in and week out, with the same boxes and barrels, six rows deep and as many high, the same imperturbable Hibernians lounging in their interspaces, to the serious detriment of both the mind and raiment of the many ladies who cannot wade through the outer mud, and are ashamed to climb, but who must reach a punctual boat at a given hour. Fulton street, with its indiscriminate litter of earthen and every other earthly ware, is not much better, and the routes to the less fashionable ferries are even worse, if worse can be.

The outside traffic of the peddlers is easily removable by the police; and, although it may be somewhat more difficult to reform an abuse which by long tolerance has come to be regarded as a legitimate portion of a business tenant right, it is evident that a trade so extensive as to overflow from its rightful leasehold all over the sidewalks ought to be profitable enough to warrant its conductors in securing larger accommodations for the storage of their wares.

TALK, AND VOTING ON CUBA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The final action of the House on the Cuban question seems judicious. It is in precise accordance with the earnest appeal which we lately felt called upon to address to the President; and we do not doubt that a compliance with it will give him as much pleasure as we know it will give the country. There is a war in Cuba. It has been conducted in a barbarous manner. We should appeal to the contending parties for an end, at least, of the wanton butchery. We should ask other Governments to unite with us in this appeal. The decisive vote by which the House declares these things fairly represents the earnest wish of the great majority of the American people. That wish we know General Grant will be very glad to execute, and in doing so will bring to his official action the stimulus of personal good will.

As to the debate which has preceded the vote in the House—well, it involves so many important considerations of policy and law, affecting our national interests and our national honor, and perhaps concerning vitally the cause of the insurgent islanders for whom our people feel so much sympathy, that the calm, temperate, and dignified spirit of the honorable gentlemen engaged in it must be peculiarly gratifying to every thoughtful American citizen. General Butler replies to the solid arguments and eloquent appeal of General Banks by flourishing in the eyes of the House two Cuban bonds, purchased through the cadetship-seller Deweese, who seems to have filled in this theatrical exhibition the congenial function of property-man. Mr. Randall answers Butler with the exclamation, "Oh, moonshine!" Mr. Logan congratulates himself that he cannot be "on both sides at once, like the gentleman from Massachusetts," and declares that Butler has surrounded himself with "a parcel of detectives and disreputable scavengers." Charges of complicity in speculative jobs and lobby rings are freely interchanged. General Butler intimates that Mr. Randall is a fool. Mr. Randall retorts that fools are sometimes honest, which the gentleman from Massachusetts never is. Then, after a discussion of the literary and legal engagements of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, General Logan reads General Butler a lesson in good manners, and observes that his remarks are "low."

This, perhaps, is not as bad as the old fire-eating debates, wherein the honorable gentlemen used sometimes to draw their pistols, come to blows, and pull off one another's wigs. It is no worse than a recent scene in the House of Commons, where the famous No-Popery member, Mr. Whalley, was assailed with cries of "Kick him! Strangle him!" Mr. Bernal Osborne once described a Government member, noted for his devotion to Sir Robert Peel, as "a tin kettle attached to the tail of the member for Tamworth;" and Mr. Gladstone, if we remember rightly, administered a severe rebuke to the great Tory statesman and novelist because, in reply to a question, he said that he "regarded Sir James Graham but did not respect him." The humor of Mr. Bernal Osborne, however, and the acerbity of Mr. Disraeli, were mild and mannerly wit compared with the boorish rudeness of the gentlemen in Washington. Mr. Butler ought to understand that it is not at all funny to call Mr. Randall a fool. Mr. Randall should not be misled into thinking the epithet of rogue a brilliant or crushing repartee. Bludgeon work of this kind hurts nobody. In the arts of sarcasm, satire, keen personal debate, and telling argument *ad hominem*, our representatives at the Capitol are the veriest bunglers. The battle of belligerency having no interest or value as an intellectual exercise, it seems, therefore, all the more a pity that it should not have been confined to the essential merits of the question in dispute. There was a great deal that needed to be said, and there ought to have been gentlemen in the House who knew enough about the subject to say it. As it is, we can only apply to the discussion of Wednesday in general the remark which General Logan applied to General Butler's language in particular—it was low.

FREE LAGER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Massachusetts Senate has just accepted the report of the Committee of Conference, and made a change in the Prohibitory law of that State which may be of importance. The committee had taken the ground, substantially, that no prohibitory law can prevent drinking in public places, but that it may be possible to check the worst forms of the indulgence. They have accordingly recommended that the more intoxicating drinks, such as brandy, rum, whisky, and wine, be forbidden, while the use of ale and lager-beer is permitted. The Senate has accepted the recommendation, and the House probably will favor it, so that this will form another of the innumerable experiments made in that State to enforce temperance by legislation.

The purists will be indignant at it, and will prove just how many mugs of lager or Bass' pale ale will intoxicate an honest working man; they will argue logically that if the use of alcohol is wrong or injurious to the public weal in sour claret or weak Rhenish, it must be as much so in heady Scotch ale or strong Poughkeepsie beer, and if we forbid the one, we ought to forbid the other. They will urge triumphantly that human depravity will be sure to sell whisky in lager-glasses, or Jamaica rum in beer-mugs, and the law be thus evaded.

Still, though we would have included light wines among the permitted drinks, we think the Massachusetts legislators are right, even in the face of all these objections. We believe a similar concession would have saved our old liquor law. Legislation is necessarily a series of compromises. It would, perhaps, be desirable to forbid all temptations being presented to weak men; it would be a good thing for the public if every citizen were compelled to be virtuous, and temperate, and industrious, and religious. But as legislation cannot bring about these results, it comes as near it as is possible by favoring the side of virtue in public arrangements, cutting off the more open and vicious temptations, and protecting each person in the discharge of his moral or religious duties. As it cannot enforce absolute abstinence, it aids temperance by hedging in the sale of intoxicating drinks. Yet it has always to dread the usual reaction against too strict legislation on personal habits. Not being able to prevent all intoxicating drinking, it allows the more mild and less injurious forms of it, and thus is able to control the more dangerous.

Theoretically, there may be no difference between lager and whisky drinking. Practically, in its effects on public morals, and the offenses against law, there is a vast difference; and this contrast the practical legislator must regard. He knows that a German beer-garden, or a lager beer concert-room, or an ale house, pure and simple, is not productive of one-tenth part of the criminal offenses and disturbances of the public peace which arise in whisky shops. The authorities may, indeed, be deceived, and brandy be sold in a beer garden; but if it be sold at tables with people sitting and families present, there is not a fractional part of the crimes which follow hasty drinking at bars. The Massachusetts legislators have done, on the whole, wisely in permitting "free lager."

THE WAR GOES BRAVELY ON.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The gallant General Logan, of Illinois, has also made a splendid speech in behalf of Cuba. Like an experienced soldier, he carried the war into the enemy's camp. "Once," he said, "there had not been a stronger advocate of Cuban independence in the House of Representatives than the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler); and now he was on the other side of the question, and insinuated that Cuban bonds had influenced the votes of members. Cuban bonds, he asserted, had no influence on members. Gold was far better for corrupting purposes than bonds; and if anything had been used on either side, it would have been gold. The insinuation was low, contrary to good manners, contrary to good faith. It was an act which ought not to be recognized as the act of a gentleman."

This was a square blow in Butler's face; but he took it without making any answer. Then Logan dashed at him again. This time Logan's attack was tremendous. "As to the argument," he said, "that there was no war in Cuba, he wanted to know what the thirty Spanish gunboats that were allowed to leave New York were intended for? Was it to go fishing off Cape Cod? There was war in Cuba, and all that was asked was that that fact be recognized, and that the Cubans who are captured in battle should not be butchered, garroted, burned, or disembowelled, but be treated as prisoners of war. He thought he could give the reason why there was such opposition to the recognition of belligerency. It was not from fear of being embroiled in war. It was because a few gentlemen had been sent to Madrid to make arrangements with General Prim for the purchase of the island of Cuba, when it was to be turned over to the Cubans for $100,000,000. That was the milk in the cocoanut, the meat in the egg. Would the gentleman from Massachusetts say that that was not the fact?"

To this also Butler had no reply to make. He was hit in a vital part. He could not deny or refute the imputation.

Let General Logan move for a committee of investigation to ascertain whether anybody near the President is pecuniarily concerned in this scheme to profit by the purchase of Cuba, and to let the war and the atrocities in the island continue until the bargain can be closed.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it. In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 23 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
By order of the Managers.
6 6 12t F. FRALEY, President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
By order of the Managers.
5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 239 S. THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1870.
An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY next, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
6 14 tus 2t* CHAS. WESTON, Jr., Secretary.

☞ GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1870.
At a special meeting of the Company held 1st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the year:—
JOHN H. MURPHY, President.
CHARLES T. MURPHY, Treasurer.
6 16 6t ALBERT L. MURPHY, Secretary.

☞ NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1§

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,
4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2§

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
76 th tulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 22d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.
Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.) The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIVELL, THOMAS GREENWELL, Proprietors.
6 11 1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for the season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, Located between United States Hotel and the beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 1 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINCKLE & CO.,
6 11 1m Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It will open for the season on the 15th instant.
6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE). Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House. IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVEnue, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 11 1m Proprietress.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 20.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. DEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.
6 11 1m M. B. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 2m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season the 25th of June.
6 11 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELlows' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2mcod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 16. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY.
CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.
NATIONAL HALL, formerly kept by Aaron Garretson, will be opened under new auspices, June 20, under the supervision of W. B. MILLER (formerly proprietor of Congress Hall), and superintended by WILLIAM WHITNEY.
The house commands a fine view of the ocean, and will be kept as a
First Class Family Boarding-House.
The table will be supplied with all the *Substantials* and *Delicacies of the Season*, without the *Entrees*.
Stage free to convey guests to and from the depot and bathing grounds. NO BAR.
Patronage respectfully solicited, and no pains or expense will be spared to make the NATIONAL a desirable home for those who wish Comfort, Sea Air, and Sea Bathing, without the expenses of a fashionable hotel.
TERMS—$18 PER WEEK OR $3 PER DAY.
Liberal arrangements made to large families remaining from four to six weeks. For Rooms, address
WILLIAM WHITNEY,
6 16 10t NATIONAL HALL, Cape May, N. J.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., WILL BE OPENED this season for guests
On THURSDAY, JUNE 23.
Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.
It is intended that
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE
shall sustain its
HIGH CHARACTER
for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.
For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for
THE COLUMBIA
superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
[6 16 tf] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guests. Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, $3·50 per day and $21 per week for June and September. $4 per day and $25 per week for July and August. Coach from depot free. No Bar
5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

MIRABELLA'S NEW HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. C. MIRABELLA, of Philadelphia, has opened HIS NEW HOTEL on JACKSON Street, within a few steps of the ocean. The sleeping apartments are light and airy and beautifully furnished. Board per day, $3; per week, $18. Private dinner and supper parties will receive the particular attention of the proprietor. 6 16 1m

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House will be open for the reception of guests on July 1. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

CARPETINGS, ETC.

E. J. LESTER. CHAS. F. WEBER.
WM. T. CERNEA.

E. J. LESTER & CO.'S
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
Opposite Christ Church
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN
VENETIAN CARPETS.
ALSO,
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Etc.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE
Lowest Market Rates.
E. J. LESTER & CO.,
Opposite Christ Church
No. 29 North SECOND Street,
4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FURNITURE, ETC.
BY
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
WEEKLY INSTALMENTS,
AT
KELLY'S,
KELLY'S,
KELLY'S,
621 *SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,*
905 *SOUTH STREET,*
1201 *MARKET STREET,*
528 *GIRARD AVENUE.*
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
Northwest Corner of TWELFTH and MARKET STREETS, [UP STAIRS.]
NOTICE.—Persons wanting any of the above-mentioned articles of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Furniture, etc., can be accommodated on the most liberal terms, at the lowest prices, payable by the week or month, if desired.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. [6 4 smw1m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 1§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 30, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m§

SUMMER RETREAT.
THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE
AT THE
CRYSTAL SPRING,
ALLENTOWN, PA.
This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season.
Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.
Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.
J. L. HEISE, Proprietor.
P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 31 1m

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.
Having purchased the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., I beg leave to inform the public that I have made sundry additions and alterations in the establishment for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of guests. To secure their comfort and to promote their pleasure will be my only aim, and it is my determination to offer all the inducements that can be promised at any other Watering Place in the United States.
The patronage bestowed on this establishment in former years I respectfully solicit during the coming season. F. W. VAN OSTEN, Proprietor.
Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, is engaged for the season. 6 8 12t

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

SEA-GIRT HOUSE,
MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.
This pleasant Summer Resort, situated directly on the Atlantic shore, will open on JUNE 1, 1870.
Cars leave Walnut street wharf at 2 o'clock P. M. for Farmingdale, where carriages will be in waiting to convey guests to the house. Address
C. GARRETSON, Squan Village,
5 28 sw8t Monmouth County, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING AT BISHOPTHORPE, BETHLEHEM, PA.—First-class in every respect. Rooms large and airy. Grounds extensive and shady. Pure, *soft* spring water introduced into the house for drinking and bathing. The house is twenty minutes' walk from the depot. Fine plank walk to the church and to the depot. Five trains daily to Philadelphia, and eight trains daily to New York. Persons fond of fishing can have several hours' fine sport by taking the early morning trains up, and fishing in the mountain streams that empty into the Lehigh river. House will be ready to receive boarders on and after June 27. For terms and further particulars apply to MRS. ANABLE,
6 8 2w Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Pa.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 8 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICEST FINE SOUCHONG,
OR
English Breakfast Tea,
IN SMALL BOXES, FOR FAMILY USE.
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.
We offer a full stock of the
Finest Groceries to Select From,
And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABLISHMENT
JOHN BOWER & CO.
CURERS OF SUPERIOR
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally. S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc. Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ALPINE SAUCE—PREPARED BY AN OLD caterer, pure, wholesome, appetizing; pronounced by good judges the best table sauce in the market. SELSER & BRO., No. 30 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia. 5 28 1m

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause: no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon the Centennial Committee visited Fairmount Park. Upon entering the Park, at Green street, the Park guard and keepers, under Captain Louis M. Chasteau, were observed drawn up in line, with the 4th Regiment Band playing Hail Columbia. The cortege passed on to Sweet Briar Farm, where eighty-three cadets of the Lincoln Institute, in charge of Captain Billings and their lady teachers, were drawn up in line on the play-ground, and saluted the visitors. A halt was made here, and the children were addressed briefly by Gustavus Remak, Esq., and Hon. William D. Kelley. Eggeling's play-ground restaurant, at this spot, was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting.

The party then continued on its way to George's Hill, passing a plain of 150 acres, either on which or on one of 160 acres on the east bank of the Schuylkill it is proposed to erect the building for the international exhibition. Passing over George's Hill, the destination of the party, Belmont Mansion, was soon reached, the arrival being welcomed by the firing of a salute. The Mansion restaurant of Mr. Adolph Proskauer not being large enough to accommodate the party, a large four-sided tent had been erected, the entrance facing the west. The rear wall immediately facing the entrance was covered with flags from the floor to the top, gracefully festooned. Around the walls were hung banners bearing the arms of the several States, encircled with evergreens and separated by flags. Evergreens, banners and flags were festooned and waved over head in all parts of the tent and the centre pole of the tent was concealed by like decorations and dressing. From a common centre radiated four tables, marked respectively A, B, C and D, on the back of the chair of the chairman encircled with evergreen wreaths.

About 7 o'clock the party which, upon first entering the Park, had been taken in charge by the Park Commissioners, sat down to supper. Beside each plate was a handsome bouquet for the guest. Table A was presided over by the Hon. Morton McMichael; table B, by Mayor Fox; table C, by Gustavus Remak, Esq.; and table D, by General Geo. G. Meade.

Speeches were made by Hons. Morton McMichael, N. B. Judd, S. M. Wilkinson, D. Cleveland, General Meade, Chief Justice Thompson, and others.

Among those present were Hon. William Strong, Judge of the United States Supreme Court; Judge John Cadwalader, United States District Court; Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Judges Allison, Ludlow, Paxson, Stroud; the Philadelphia delegation in Congress; Hon. Caleb N. Taylor, of Philadelphia; Hon. John P. Verree, of Philadelphia; Attorney-General F. C. Brewster, Prof. Charles J. Stille, General Robert Patterson, General H. H. Bingham, Postmaster; General Wm. B. Thomas, Colonel Charles Smith, Col. Wm. McMichael, Ex-Governor Pollock, Caleb Cope, H. C. Carey, Matthew Baird, John Tucker, Arthur G. Coffin, J. B. Lippincott, Wm. Sellers, John Sellers, Vincent L. Bradford, William H. Gatzmer, and many others of equal prominence.

—Before Alderman R. R. Smith yesterday morning, Alfred T. Tolon and W. C. Tolon had a hearing—the former charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill George W. Goodwin, proprietor of the dollar store, and with sending him a challenge, and the latter with aiding and abetting in the assault. The testimony was to the effect that about half-past 7 o'clock on Thursday evening Mr. Goodwin was on his way home, and at Fourth and Spruce streets he met the defendants. Alfred, without any provocation whatever, rushed at him, and drawing a knife cut him several times about the face, besides otherwise maltreating him. W. C. Tolon took no part in the attack, nor did he endeavor to prevent Alfred from carrying out his murderous intentions.

—A lad was arrested yesterday on the charge of appropriating money which he had been sent to bank to deposit by John Elliott, No. 317 Walnut street. Mr. Elliott, on a hearing before Alderman Kerr, testified that he had placed eighty dollars in the boy's possession to deposit in bank, which he had not done, but an entry had been made in the deposit book, as if written by the bank officer. The lad was held to answer.

—St. John, Philadelphia, and Mary Commanderies of Knights Templar arrived home last evening from Williamsport. They were met at the depot by delegations from all the commanderies in this city, and by Cyrene Commandery, No. 7, of Camden. The members of Cyrene were in full uniform, and the others in fatigue uniform. The procession passed over a short route, and attracted much attention.

—Mr. William R. Leeds, the nominee for Sheriff, was serenaded at his residence last night. An excellent collation was provided, to which the company did justice. Speeches were made by Messrs. Stokley, Leeds, and others.

—The Fountain Society, of which Wilson C. Swann, M. D., is President, contemplate erecting several fountains in the neighborhood of Bedford and other similar streets.

—The afternoon session of the Swedenborgian Convention yesterday was occupied in the reception and reading of reports.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112¾.

—The internal revenue receipts were $758,533 yesterday.

—A caucus of Democratic Congressmen was held in Washington yesterday, to secure concert of action on public measures.

—The Mechanics' Bank of Louisville was robbed of $60,000 in money yesterday evening in a most daring manner.

—A meeting of the Senate Select Committee is to be held to-day, to draw up a report on the Hatch case. This done, the Senate will resume consideration of the San Domingo treaty.

—President Grant's Cuba message meets with much praise from the Spaniards in Havana. A hope is expressed that Congress will send a special commission to the island to ascertain the real state of affairs.

—Hon. Amos T. Akerman's disabilities under the fourteenth amendment were removed by the bill approved on the 14th of December last. The Senate yesterday referred his nomination to the Judiciary Committee.

—Secretary Boutwell proposes to pay the German bondholders eighteen millions of our undue debt this present month. In consequence of this sublime folly being continued, taxation of everything in the country must be continued.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the House bill construing various pension acts was concurred in. The Post Office Appropriation bill was considered, and an amendment was adopted fixing the rate of letter postage at two cents.

In the House some District business was considered.

Foreign Affairs.

—An early dissolution of the Chambers is not contemplated by the French Government.

—Napoleon was better yesterday, according to one despatch; another denies that he was ill.

—The Pope will, it is said, submit a proposition on infallibility to the Council which he hopes will receive a unanimous vote.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·28	MOON RISES	11·38
SUN SETS	7·33	HIGH WATER	5·18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, }
C. B. DURBOROW, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
T. L. GILLESPIE, }

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Hope, Mills, Norfolk, Chas. Haslam & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Outside the Capes saw a bark bound in; off the Ledge, one brig bound up, names unknown.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Kate, Cokee, 1 day from Sassafras river, Md., with grain to Christian & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 18.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Four Brothers, with bark, for Chester, Pa.

Two Del. and Hudson boats, with coal, for New York.

John and Willie, with coal, for Wilmington, Del.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 17.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 17.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Minnie Reppiler, Martha Lamb, Kate Stewart, W. & J. Thompson, M. Hennessey, Ella Taylor, G. R. Burritt, and J. W. Andrews, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 18.—Barges Catharine Terrence and F. H. Parks, with coal, left for Baltimore last evening. L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., June 17.—Passed out this P. M. a herm. brig. A bark is anchored abreast of the Gap, bound up. No vessel in the harbor.

Wind fresh from the north. Thermometer, 77.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Rattlesnake, for Portland, sailed from New London 15th inst.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Lucy W. Snow, Hall, hence, at Salem 14th instant.

Brig H. Houston, French, at Caibarien 9th inst., for Philadelphia in 4 days.

Brigs Mary C. Comery, Comery; Juliet E. Clark, Moore; and Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, at Caibarien 9th inst., for north of Hatteras.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Robinson, 8 days from Matanzas, at New York 16th inst.

Schrs Mabel F. Staples, Coffin, for Philadelphia, and Charles Dennis, Hallock, for north of Hatteras, were at Caibarien 9th inst.

Schr Addie E. Cutter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 7th inst.

Schrs Jos. Hay, Hathaway, and Ruth Shaw, Shaw, hence, at Salem 13th inst.

Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 15th inst.

Schrs Admiral, Steelman, and Abby Dunn, Fountain, hence, at Salem 15th inst.

Schrs Westmoreland, Rice, and W. H. Bartlett, Harris, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 15th instant.

Schr M. J. Fisher, hence, at Newport P. M. 15th instant.

Schr Marion Draper, Meady, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 13th inst.

Schrs Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, and H. A. Taber, Bowman, hence, at New Bedford 15th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Bark Philena, before reported sunk after striking on the Old Man Ledge, has been stripped by fishermen. The crew, with the captain's wife and young child, took to their boats, and after drifting about in the open sea, in a dense fog, not knowing where they were for about 24 hours, they were picked up by Capt. Thomas Duham, who happened to be in the vicinity with his fishing boat, and taken into Edgartown. The captain remains in Edgartown to look the vessel's effects.

Schr P. Merwin, hence for Savannah, before reported bilged on Fox Shoal, has a cargo consisting of 220 bbls. and 20 hhds. syrup, 64 tons iron, railroad wheels, etc. The Coast Wrecking Co.'s agent took charge of the vessel, succeeded in saving a part of the cargo, and had hopes of saving the balance on the 14th. The railroad wheels and part of the iron were thrown overboard, and would be picked up.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Information has been received that a red light, elevated 16 feet, is exhibited at the end of the breakwater running out from San Jose Point, Montevideo, River Plate, and also that a buoy marks the extremity of the reef which extends NW. ¾ W. one cable from the light.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation (Ilha Grande 1 deg. westerly, Montevideo 9 deg. easterly), in 1870.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOWER, one and two-horse Machines, now on exhibition. Call and see them, at
W. H. JONES'
Central Agricultural
Implement Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 1621 MARKET Street,
4 stuthlm Philadelphia.

TO FLORISTS.—CHINESE PRIMROSE Seed, also other Seeds of choice Florists' Flowers for sowing this month, to insure blooming plants by Christmas. See special list just published. H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

SEEDS NOW IN SEASON FOR PLANTING.—Snap Short Beans, Sugar Corn, Champion of England Peas, Long Orange Carrot Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga Kohlrabi, Endive, all the best varieties, at DREER'S Seed Warehouse, No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

DRUMHEAD AND FLAT DUTCH CABbage Plants, Celery Plants, Egg Plants grown in pots, Sweet Potato Plants, etc., at H. A. DREER'S, No. 714 CHESNUT Street. 6 14tuths3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE.

The first volume of ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA is now complete and bound. Subscriptions taken either for bound volumes or in numbers.

Parties thinking of subscribing had better send in their names at once, as the price of the work will unquestionably be advanced to non-subscribers.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL,
6 4 sw 1m] PUBLISHER.
Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT, AND TRY IT.
KOONS & RUOFF, AGENTS,
No. 23 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 1 1m

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,260,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,
Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.
Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the
Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds...............	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 PINE STREET,
6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., | DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
New York. | Paris. [3 1

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at
NINETY (90)
And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 6 11 1m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Land Grant Coupon Bonds, $1000 Each,

Interest April and October, for sale at $790 each. They pay SEVEN (7) PER CENT. interest, run for twenty (20) years, are secured by 12,000,000 acres of land, all lying within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVE THEIR LAND GRANT BONDS FOR THEIR FACE AND ACCRUED INTEREST in payment of any of their lands.

Pamphlets giving full details of the land can be obtained by application to

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 265

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 12

FOR SALE
Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,
Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.
These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
265 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 265

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by
Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92, and accrued interest from March 1.

For further particulars apply to
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 18,
LAST NIGHT
of the world-renowned Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his exquisitely beautiful impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great drama entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE; OR,
THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Received nightly by large and brilliant audiences with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
RIP VAN WINKLE..........JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—MR. JOSH HART, Manager.
OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY, June 20, 1870.
No superfluous announcement requisite with Mr. Hart's Triple Company
THE NAMES OF THE ARTISTS
Who will appear on Monday Evening next:—
MR. JAMES S. MAFFITT,
MR. JAMES S. MAFFITT,
The Artist, in his particular department, Pantomime.
MR. W. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
MR. W. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Eccentrician
Pantomiming will show the varied talents of
THESE TWO FAVORITES.
THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
SENSATIONAL.
Europe has accredited them Merit.
THE NEW WORLD ENDORSES THE OLD.
MAD'LLE DEVERE and MAD'LLE BERTHA,
BEAUTIES AND ARTISTS,
Gifted in Terpsichorean accomplishments, with their
CORPS DE BALLET,
SELECTED FOR GRACE AND ACCOMPLISHMENT.
Burlesques represented by
MISS LILLIE HALL.
High Gymnasium by
SIGNOR PEDANTO.
Terpsichore again—Represented in the new country, America, by
TWO OF HER FINEST DAUGHTERS,
SALLIE MADDOX
AND
LILLIE WHITING.
FIFTY ARTISTS, WHOSE NAMES will hereafter be given.
THIS GREAT COMBINATION
BRINGS THREE CITIES' AMUSEMENTS
IN ONE NIGHT.
Three companies who have delighted the world, and three nights' amusement concentrated for the first time in Philadelphia. 1t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS
Of the original and world-famous
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
SHOO-FLY. SHOO-FLY.
ILL-TRO-BAD-DOUR.
LEW SIMMONS,
the Philadelphia favorite, will appear for
MR. DAN BRYANT'S
BENEFIT, AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 17.
DAN BRYANT'S BENEFIT. 6 13 6t

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1205 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
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FURNITURE, ETC.

WILLIAM FARSON'S
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Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of
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Selling at Cost.
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Police Station-house in the Fifth Police District," are invited and will be received by the Committee on Police at the Mayor's office up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, June 27, 1870, when and where the same will be opened. The proposals are to be for the erection and building of a police station-house in the Fifth Police district, according to the adopted plan and specifications of Charles D. Supplee & Son, architects, which plans and specifications can be seen at the Mayor's office. Said station-house is to be built upon the site of the present station-house on Fifteenth street, and the proposals are to include and cover the cost of removal of the present station-house. The contractor to have the use of such materials in the old station-house as may be approved by the Committee on Police.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor's Department that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

HENRY HUHN,
Chairman Committee on Police.
Philadelphia, June 16, 1870. 6 18stuth4t

PATENTS.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1870.

On the petition of ROBERT A. SMITH, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a Patent granted to him on the 9th day of September, 1856, for an improvement in Machine for Sweeping Streets, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 9th day of August next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 19th day of August next, and that said petition be heard on the 24th day of August next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
6 11 s3t Commissioner of Patents.

INSURANCE.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ASSETS $200,000.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.
OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.
Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.
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HAIR CURLERS.

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HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair. Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
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PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870.

THE SAN DOMINGO SWINDLE.

THE latest revelation in the San Domingo business indicates that the whole scheme for the purchase of the island by the United States is a swindle of the most gigantic dimensions. The scheme of annexation was, almost undoubtedly, arranged between certain politicians and lobbyists in the United States and certain birds of a similar feather in San Domingo, solely for the individual profit of those who are in the ring. A despatch from Washington gives us the information that it has been proved before the Senate committee appointed to investigate the case that David Hatch was held a prisoner by the Dominican Government because it was feared that if at liberty he would damage the prospects of annexation. It is impossible to characterize this gross outrage on an American citizen as it deserves, and while satisfaction should be demanded of the Dominican authorities, it ought to cause the closest possible scrutiny into all the details of the scheme for the purchase and sale of the island. Whether the investigation now going on will be as full and complete as the very suspicious facts that have come to light will warrant, is open to a good many doubts, as from all appearances the committee having the matter in charge does not appear to be altogether immaculate. On Thursday Consul Perry was on the stand, and in reply to a question as to whether he had been approached by any one to influence his action in making his report to the State Department on the imprisonment of Hatch, replied that he had been approached by Senator Howard, who came to his room at Willard's Hotel, and told him not to write the report, as he (Howard) would see the President and make it all right. Mr. Howard, who was present as a member of the committee when Perry made this statement, denied it; but Perry insisted that it was true, and showed three of Howard's visiting cards, on one of which was a memorandum asking him to call on the Senator at his room. This may not be conclusive proof as to Senator Howard's complicity with the San Domingo "ring," but it certainly imposes on him the onus of disproof.

The President, in urging the ratification of the San Domingo treaty, is undoubtedly influenced by the purest and best motives. He knows, as every man in the country knows who has given the subject a moment's thought, that it is a matter of very great importance we should have at as early a day as possible a station in the West Indies and sufficient territory to give us a firm foothold. San Domingo is in very many respects admirably suited for our purposes, and the evident anxiety of the President to get it at what he considers a bargain has stimulated both the American and Dominican adventurers to invest heavily in annexation stock. We certainly want San Domingo if we can get it on proper terms; but with the Alaska swindle before our eyes, it will scarcely be creditable to the proverbial Yankee shrewdness if we allow ourselves to be bamboozled a second time. It is almost certain that if San Domingo is annexed under the treaty now before the Senate, it will be found that we have been swindled even worse than in the case of Alaska; and as a West Indian station is not an imperative necessity at the present moment, it would be wise policy for the Senate to refuse to ratify a bargain consummated under so many suspicious circumstances.

THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

WHAT has become of the bill to regulate the payment of pensions that was passed by the House of Representatives several weeks ago? Is it to sleep the sleep that knows no waking in the pigeon-holes of a Senatorial committee, or do the "grave and reverend" care enough for the aged, maimed, and infirm soldiers, or the widows and orphans of those who fell in the defense of their country, to do a simple act of justice by promptly passing this bill for their relief? The present pension system is acknowledged by everybody but the pension agents, who grow rich under it, to be an abomination; but because the pensioners are for the most part old or disabled men, or women and children, none of whom have any political influence or are able to aid materially in promoting the personal or party interests of politicians, they find that it is impossible to get up much enthusiasm in their behalf in Congress. The bill passed by the House, after many delays, if not the best that could have been desired, is at least an improvement over the present arrangement, and as at this late hour of the session it is scarcely possible that anything better is likely to be substituted, it should be passed. Rumor does say, however, that the friends of the pension agents are particularly strong in the Senate, and that while the reform will not be openly opposed, it will be quietly killed by that process of smotheration the Senate understands so well. Since the passage of the bill by the House several committees of conference have been held, but it has been found impossible to reconcile the views of the two houses of Congress, and so the matter stands, with the pension agents laughing in their sleeves and the pensioners submitting to fees and discounts, some legal and more illegal, that reduce the pittances guaranteed to them by the Government to such small amounts that they appear the merest burlesques of bounty. If the pensioners were in receipt of large incomes from the Government it would perhaps be perfectly just and proper to make them pay a portion at least of the expense of disbursement, but in view of the meagre sums allowed the least that can be done is to give them what they are entitled to without abatement. An immense number of poor people are anxiously watching and waiting for some definite action on this subject by Congress; and if the session is allowed to pass away without some measure of reform, the indignation and disappointment will be more profound and more bitter than if no attempt whatever had been made to strike the present plundering system out of existence.

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE New Dominion is threatened with another trouble by the attitude assumed at Ottawa by delegates from British Columbia, who plainly threaten that if her impoverished northern neighbors do not provide means to construct a Canadian Pacific Railway the people of British Columbia will clamor vociferously for annexation to the United States. Before the excitement created by the Fenian fracas has died away, and before the Red River rebellion is fully suppressed, this new ultimatum, which foreshadows the beginning of the end, is submitted. Various projects to provide the funds for the proposed undertaking have been devised, but they all hinge substantially on the question whether the British Government will be willing to assume the heavy responsibilities it involves, and John Bull is scarcely ready to swell his debt for the real or supposed benefit of his burdensome Canadian colonists.

The United States, in providing for the construction of the great continental railways of this country, have set an example which Great Britain must either follow or yield up her American possessions on the Pacific coast; but Canada has hitherto made such poor returns for the British capital expended upon her railways, that she has greatly discouraged further ventures in the same direction, and if British Columbia waits for a Canadian Pacific Railway her patience will be sorely tried. Meanwhile every new link added to the Northern Pacific Railroad of this country will add to her discontent and increase her present disposition to seek peace and prosperity under our flag. Hemmed in on the north as well as the south by American settlements, separated on the east from the New Dominion proper by a vast wilderness, the natural remedy for her isolation is to be found in annexation, and every year will increase her disposition to adopt it. After one portion of the British possessions seek repose and relief by this method the example will speedily become contagious, and in the natural course of events British Columbia will in this way probably open the door through which the Canadas must eventually seek deliverance from their present troubles.

TWO NEW BIRDS, says a London paper, have arrived at the Zoological Gardens, the alleged habits of which afford a curious theme for speculation, and serve to supply an illustration to poets and philosophers. The male has a strong, short, curved beak; the female a much longer bill. The naturalists tell us that the male breaks the bark of the tree, within which lies hid the grub on which they feed; and the female pulls out the worm and presents her mate with half the meal. Here is a delightful instance of the essential incompleteness and mutual helpfulness of the sexes, the two forming one, as we are told they should, in perfect conjugal union. We hope that observation may confirm the tale; but animals at the Zoological Gardens are painfully apt to disappoint the expectations which we have been led to form of them. There is the aye-aye, for instance. Every one has heard of its marvellously long nail, and its singular adaptation to the necessities of the creature's existence. Professor Owen has founded an exquisite argument on the use of the long nail in extracting the creature's food from the deep crevices in which it is supposed to find it. It is an admirable instance of design. But although all sorts of ingenious devices have been adopted to induce the aye-aye to use its nail for these purposes, it seems to have a rooted objection to do so, and has never been known to do anything else than scratch its nose with it, which nobody can suppose to be a final cause.

THE Cologne *Gazette* says that the feeling against the Danish Government is increasing in Iceland. Two parties are there opposed to each other—an anti-Danish party, whose leader is Ion Sigurdson; and one favorable to the Danes, of which Gisli Brynjulfson is the spokesman; but the former has most weight. A young adherent of Sigurdson's, Ion Olafson, has published a poem which breathes enmity against Copenhagen. The Government official at Reykjavik has felt himself called upon to prosecute this liberty-loving bard. The Danish press do not approve of this measure, but advise the Government rather to provide for religious liberty in the island, that it may not again happen that a respectable peasant is proceeded against because he sheltered a French Catholic priest, as lately occurred.

THE marriage statistics of Massachusetts for the past year show that there were fewer marriages than in the year before, or the year preceding that, a fact which may to some extent be explained by the emigration of young men to the West. There were twice as many marriages between Americans as between foreigners, and yet more children born of foreign than native families. In the city of Boston the number of foreigners and of Americans married was equal, but the births of the foreign were as seven to three of the American families. The increase of the population of the State is twenty-nine per day. One instance occurs of a spinster of thirty-eight becoming the sixth wife of a gentleman of sixty-five; and three instances of marriages at ages exceeding eighty have occurred.

DIED.

DOWLING.—On the 14th instant, MARY A., wife of William Dowling, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 617 Barrows street, South, above Third, on Monday morning, June the 20th, at 8 o'clock.

GRANT.—On the 17th instant, GEORGE GRANT, in the 70th year of his age.

His male friends, also Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 244 N. Tenth street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock.

STAPLER.—On the 18th inst., Mr. JAMES STAPLER.

His male friends, Fredonia Encampment, No. 36, I. O. of O. F., and Enterprise Lodge, No. 201, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the undertaker's (Mr. Ruion) residence, Vine street, above Thirteenth.

STONE.—On the 17th instant, SARAH T. STONE, widow of the late Amasa Stone.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of James Reynolds, No. 1637 N. Eleventh street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LOST.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD WATCH, No. 5330, made by Lange & Padoux. The finder will be rewarded upon returning it to
1t* No. 243 WALNUT Street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Preaching by the Pastor,
Rev. B. L. AGNEW.
To-morrow at 10½ morning and 8 evening. Sermon in the evening to Young men.
Subject—"RICH AS CRŒSUS."
Strangers always welcome.

☞ CHILDREN'S CHURCH, SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, to-morrow at 4 P. M. Services conducted by the Pastor, Rev. H. C. McCOOK. Singing by the Sunday-School. Usual service at 10½ A. M.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.
REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ
will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock.

☞ FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth.—Rev. W. S. OWENS at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Communion in connection with the morning service.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock by Rev. JAMES NEILL, and evening at 7¾ o'clock by Rev. C. H. PAYNE. Strangers invited.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. GEORGE F. CAIN, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., N. E. corner FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES Y. MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M. and at 8 P. M.
Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. SAMUEL MILLER HAGEMAN, of Princeton, at 8 P. M. Evening subject, "Christian Unity." All cordially invited.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets, Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock evening. Strangers always welcome.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ SEA BATHING.

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An inspection of our stock will show that our ROBES are far superior to any to be obtained elsewhere in Philadelphia, and that their prices are moderate and satisfactory.

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MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS
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☞ NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the parties interested in the UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD will be held at the McHENRY HOUSE, in the city of Meadville, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 9 o'clock A. M., to REORGANIZE said Railroad Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.
EZRA COOPER, } Purchasers.
J. C. FRISBEE, }
Union Mills, June 14, 1870. 6 18 s2t*

☞ ANDALUSIA COLLEGE.—FIFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870.
Cars leave Kensington Depot at 7·20 A. M., for Part I; and at 10·45 A. M., for Part II. 6 18 3t*

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EVANS & LEACH,
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Linen Dresses for children, from 2 to 9 years from $1·50 to $4·00.
Pique Dresses do., from $3·00 to $3·50.
Children's Parasols at half price.
Boys' Straw Hats at half price.
Great reduction in Children's Sun Bonnets; Cloth Sacks suitable for the sea-shore at greatly reduced prices; Sea-side Hats and Infants' Lace Caps, prices low.
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COLORED POPLINETTS REDUCED! POPLINETTS REDUCED!
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Heavy Table Linens for kitchen, 37½, 45, 50c., up.
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Ladies' full regular-made Hose, 25, 28, 31, 37½c.
Gents' full regular-made Hose, 22, 25, 31c.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, all sizes.
Children's half, three-quarters, and extra long English Hose.
Children's striped and fancy Hose, from 25c. up.

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BLACK HERNANIES AND GRENADINES.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS in great variety.

Our stock being very heavy, we have put prices down REGARDLESS OF COST TO INSURE RAPID SALES AND A THOROUGH CLEARING OUT OF STOCK.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS STOCK OF
SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
AT THE
Lowest Market Prices.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

BLACK LACES,
Worked in color. Black with brown, green, blue, yellow, or purple, for Grenadine dress trimming, less than half regular prices.
HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Will open two invoices, nearly 600 pieces, many new designs, at reduced prices.
FRENCH MUSLIN,
54 inches wide. Just received, another lot of those superior 50-cent French Organdies.
HAIR-CORD CHECK MUSLIN,
For infants' and small children's use; very scarce and desirable, at low prices, by the piece or yard.
PLAIN BLACK SILK BRUSSELS NET.
Double ground and strong, English and French, 4-4 and 5-4.
BLACK DOTTED SILK NET,
English and French; also, Polka and Wafer-spot and showy figures, for waists, etc.
FANCY COLOR STRIPE NET,
For evening dresses, for the seashore, 2½ yards wide, only 37½ cents per yard; a few yards will make a dress.
At WORNE'S Lace, Embroidery, and White Goods Store, No. 38 North EIGHTH Street. 1t*

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT
AT
"PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,"
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

The following GOODS not to be had elsewhere within one-fourth the prices:—

Best Kid Gloves for $1.
Lisle Thread Gloves.
Real Lace Collars.
French Corsets.
Palm Leaf Fans.
Gents' Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Bordered Handkerchiefs, 12½ to 50c.
Gents' Driving Gloves.
Ladies' Bajou Undressed Kid Gloves, $1·37½.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 18c.
Children's Handkerchiefs, 6¼c.
Children's Linen Suits.
White Alpaca Parasols, $1·25.
Very Rich Parasols.
Black Shetland Shawls.
White Shetland Shawls, $2·25.
Scarlet Shetland Shawls.
Black Hernani Shawls.
Black Bordered Grenadine Shawls.
White Barege Shawls, $2·25.
Patti Striped Shawls, $2·50.
Imported Plaid Black and White Shawls.
Imported gay Plaid Shawls.
Silk and Wool Arab Sea-sides, $2·75.
Superior Dress Linens for Suits, 25 cents.
Buff French Suiting Linens.
White Velvet Cords, $1·25.
Fine Black Wool Delaines, 37½ cents.
6-4 Black Wool Delaines, 56 cents.
Pure Black Mohairs.
Black Alpacas.
Bathing Flannels.
300 pieces Cassimeres, 44 cents to $1·25.

DOOR MATS.

In basement, 500 rolls superior Mattings, 25 cents.
50 pieces Brussels Patterns.
4-4 Fancy Carpets, at 40 cents.

"J. W. PROCTOR'S
OLD STAND,"
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,
1tap§ PHILADELPHIA.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER, AT
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
FOR EVENING DRESSES,
PLAID FRENCH MUSLIN, PINK, 30 cents.
STRIPED FRENCH MUSLIN, PINK, 30 cents.
PLAID FRENCH MUSLIN, BLUE, 30 cents.
STRIPED FRENCH MUSLIN, BLUE, 30 cents.
PLAID FRENCH MUSLIN, GREEN, 30 cents.
STRIPED FRENCH MUSLIN, GREEN, 30 cents.
COST TO IMPORT, 60 CENTS. 6 18 stu2trp

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m§

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

1115 HOOPSKIRTS, CORSETS, 1115
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.,
At HOPKINS' Philadelphia Hoop-Skirt, Corset, and Ladies' Under-Garment Manufactory and Salesrooms, No. 1115 CHESNUT Street. Save time and money by calling and examining our goods and prices. Hoop-Skirts, "our own" make and New York made, including over 400 sizes, shapes, and prices, retailing at about wholesale prices—at 25c., 35c., 44c., 50c., 60c., 68c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., 95c., $1, $1·05, $1·10, $1·15, $1·20, $1·25, etc., to $2·75. Misses' and Children's Skirts from 12c. to $1·50.
CORSETS! CORSETS!! CORSETS!!!—98 kinds, embracing every desirable style made, at 47c., 58c., 69c., 75c., 80c., 88c., 94c., $1, $1·10, $1·20, $1·25, $1·34, $1·35, $1·40, $1·50, $1·54, $1·58, $1·60, $1·65, $1·68, $1·69, $1·75, etc. etc., to $7·25. Among which are extra French Woven Corsets at 75c.; Thomson's Glove-Fitting at $1·53, $1·75, and $2·50; Kid-Fitting Skeleton Corsets at $1·34 and $1·58; R. Werley Corsets at $2·14, $2·75, $3, and $4·25; Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Supporting Corset, highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady; Misses' Corsets from 80c. to $1·60. Shoulder Braces, Paniers, Bustles, etc. Ladies' Under-Garments in great variety; Gored, Tucked Skirts from 75c. to $4·25; Night Dresses from $1 to $10; Infants' Long and Short Dresses from $2·62 to $15.
6 16 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.
Terms, $21·00 per week.
Application to be made to
LYCETT & SAWYER,
6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

EXCURSIONS.

BOARDMAN'S THIRD ANNUAL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
SATURDAY, June 25, 1870.
Last boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 3·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atlantic, Monday, 27th, at 7 o'clock A. M. Round trip $2·00.
Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazar, No. 614 Chesnut street, and at Vine Street Wharf. 6 11 12t

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Homicide Case.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—This morning, at Centre Market, a colored man named James Lewis, aged 22, was passing the stall of one Rose, a butcher, when he was accosted by a son of the latter, named Charles Rose, who wished Lewis to assist him in removing some meat from the stall to a wagon.

Lewis, who was in the employ of another butcher, refused, as he had work to perform for his employer, when young Rose seized and threw a butcher knife at Lewis, which took effect near the left hip, causing a wound from which he died during the forenoon. Rose made his escape, and has not yet been apprehended.

Fatal Accident.

This morning Mollie Ray was instantly killed by jumping from the second tier of the Baltimore city jail, where she had been confined for being drunk and disorderly.

BASE BALL.

Athletic vs. Princeton College.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUND, SEVENTEENTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, June 18.—Over two thousand people were present on the grounds this afternoon to witness the match between the Princeton College Club, of Princeton, New Jersey, and the Athletics.

FIRST INNING.

Athletics, 0; Princetons, 0.

SECOND INNING.

Athletics, 3; Princeton, 0.

THIRD INNING.

Athletics, 4; Princeton, 0.

FOURTH INNING.

Athletics, 0; Princeton, 1.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR GUARANTEE.—
Please notice that we make up nothing which is not good and serviceable; everything is as represented when sold. Suits we are selling at $7, for men, are ALL WOOL *and will wear well, unlike many others sold at apparently low prices, which being part cotton will not wear, and are really dear at half the price they are sold for.*

We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also full satisfaction to every purchaser in all respects, or the garments cheerfully exchanged and money refunded if preferred, should we not be able to give satisfaction otherwise.

OUR STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
of all kinds, styles, and sizes, is unequalled in Philadelphia for style, make, and fit, durability and general excellence.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A CHILD'S TONIC, grateful to the taste, a powerful invigorator and appetizer, and a gentle and safe vermifuge is required, and should always be kept on hand in every family. Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge answers all these requisites, and a few doses occasionally will do much towards maintaining a child's health. Sold everywhere.

Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

THE KEYSTONE CIGAR STORE, situated at No. 159 N. Eighth street, has now on hand, ready for disposal to any who may desire to possess some of the valuable articles hereafter enumerated, a large and complete stock of Manilla, Havana, Key West, and Domestic Cigars. Besides these the store is furnished with a full line of everything pertaining to the trade, including the best of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. The Manilla Cheroots sold at this establishment are said to be unsurpassed, but probably the best way to test this question is for any one who is in doubt upon the subject to proceed immediately to the spot, purchase and try one for himself, and give his own opinion unbiassed by the judgment of others. There is a branch of this Cigar Store at the corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets in Fry's Drug Store. Another Branch Store is situated at Atlantic City, on the main street, opposite the United States Hotel.

JUST THE THING
FOR THE SEASHORE
are the
SKELETON
BANNOCKBURN SUITS,
made by
CHARLES STOKES,
NO. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

FALSE COLORS ON THE FORE-TOP!—Whoever saw the natural tinge renewed in gray hair by a hair-dye? No one. Who can distinguish the browns and blacks brought out by Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, from Nature's? No one. And mark, it leaves no stain on the skin, and is clear and transparent, and has no sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

IT WILL RELIEVE THE BABY.—There is no mistake about it. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. alance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

TOO MUCH TRUTH often attaches to the remarks made in regard to uncivil hotel clerks. At the American House, Boston, the employes take pleasure in ministering to the wants of guests.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

PLEASING ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

Several large manufacturers in the East having failed, we bought the entire lot of goods on hand at bankrupt prices, and have made them and are making them up into Men's and Boys' Clothing in our own superior style, and can sell them at such prices as only such opportunities afford.

☞ We have fifty men cutting early and
☞ late, and over a thousand hands busy
☞ getting our goods made up. Every day
☞ adds large instalments of fresh and
☞ handsome goods to our huge assort-
☞ ment.

☞ Ladies will find our Boys' and Children's stock on first floor, so as to save climbing up-stairs.

☞ *During the past ten years we have never*
☞ *had such an enormous quantity of*
☞ *choice and cheap Summer Wear for*
☞ *Gents, Youths, Boys and Children, and*
☞ *its examination will satisfy any who*
☞ *do not comprehend our enormous busi-*
☞ *ness and the vast preparations we make*
☞ *for it.*

We call special attention to—
4953 Cuban Tweed Suits, $6·50 and up.
5682 Cheviot Suits, all shades, $8 and up.
2378 Bannockburn Suits, $15 and up.
5142 Second Best Suits, $12 and up.
4407 Black Dress Suits, $15 and up.
4947 White Vests, $2 and up.
5387 Towel Vests, $3 50 and up.
4309 Boys' Suits, $4 and up.
4951 Children's Suits, $2 and up.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
The LARGEST Clothing House in America.
The CHEAPEST Clothing House in America.
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

---

5 O'CLOCK P. M.
AND
SATURDAYS AT 3 P. M.

Our Store will be closed during the warm weather at the above time,
AND
In order to insure quick sales in business hours,

PRICES
WILL BE LOW.

5000 YARDS
Crossley's Celebrated English
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
CARPETINGS,
At $1·50 Per Yard.
BODY BRUSSELS,
$2·00, $2·25 and $2·50,
GOOD INGRAINS at $1 and upwards.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,

---

100 ROLLS
NEW MATTING,
25 Cents,
30 Cents
35 Cents,
BY THE ROLL.
The Cheapest Purchase of this Season,
TO BE SOLD AT
SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET.

OIL CLOTHS,
ALL
PRICES,
FROM
50 Cents to $2·00.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

THE THEORY
OF THE
Age in Regard to Rheumatism.

The method of treating rheumatism unfortunately never contemplates the absolute cure of the disease, and only aims to afford temporary relief to the afflicted. Its object, like that of all physicking and doctoring, is to assist nature; for, after all, the real avocation of a physician is simply that of a nurse who aids nature to throw off disease. In the case, however, of rheumatism, neither the aid of the physician nor the struggles of outraged nature are equal to the emergency. This chronic affection has, indeed, long been a baffler to medical skill. Temporary relief is all the medical men profess to be able to give, and rheumatism has indeed been, in a pecuniary point of view, a complete godsend to the poorer members of the medical profession. To such young and poor physicians, rheumatism is a great boon, but to the general public it is a great curse. The discoveries, however, of the past thirty years, and the unprecedented strides which medical science has made during the past quarter of a century, have been instrumental in reducing this obstinate and rebellious disease completely under the power of a scientific practitioner.

The only remedy which has thus far been found successful is to be obtained in this city. It has not been in existence long enough to drive chronic rheumatism out of the world, but that its effect will in time be nothing less has now been abundantly proved. Some thirty-seven years ago, there graduated at the University of Pennsylvania a gentleman who has since become widely known to the scientific world. We refer to J. P. Fitler, M. D. Dr. Fitler was also a student of the celebrated Dr. Chapman, who founded in 1817 the Philadelphia Medical Institute, and to whom, on account of his great merit as a Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, students took the same delight in pointing as the Scotch theological scholars did to the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, saying at the same time, with honest pride, "I studied under *him*." At college young Fitler was a marked man on account not only of his generally studious behavior, but on account of the very unusual attention which he bestowed on the vexed subject of chronic rheumatism. On one occasion when Dr. Chapman remonstrated with him pleasantly concerning the great attention he was giving his darling branch of study, he replied, "I intend that rheumatism shall no longer be a chronic disease, for I shall bring it under the control, if not of the old, at least of my own pharmacopœa." At that time, this ambitious speech coming from so young a man was regarded generally, among the physicians who heard it, as a spurt of pride. The genuine stuff, however, was in the man who uttered it, and in a very few years after we find the same Dr. Chapman encouraging Dr. Fitler to proceed with his "Rheumatic lucubrations," as he believed he had discovered "something not only entirely new, but something which must prove eminently beneficial to the cause of suffering humanity." A compliment from so distinguished a quarter had the effect of setting Dr. Fitler to work with redoubled energy. After long study and years of experimenting in public and private laboratories, both in Europe and America, the Doctor produced his Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. This specific is taken inwardly, because Dr. Fitler has become convinced that the only means by which the seat of rheumatic disease can be effectually reached is through the stomach. The remedy has now become universal, and is ordered by the different faculties the same as they order Gregory's mixture, Nichol's Peruvian bark, etc. etc.

When the Doctor made the discovery of his vegetable remedy, he communicated the fact, but not the secret, to the medical faculty. The faculty informed him that, as a regular physician, he must communicate his secret to his brother physicians "for the good of science." The Doctor, however, concluded, and we think with eminent propriety, that if Dr. Gregory (whose high social position in Europe corresponded pretty much with that of Dr. Fitler in America) had not impaired his position by retaining the secret of his celebrated mixture, there was no reason why the same law would not apply in this country. Acting on this principle, the Doctor proceeded and took his own course. The result was that he brought the faculty up to his own standard, and to-day the medicine of the Doctor is an acknowledged prescription for rheumatism among regular physicians.

In spite of the fact that this city is full of colleges and scientific men, we cannot close this article without expressing our municipal pride that we have men like Dr. Fitler, men who are not afraid to brave public opinion, and not afraid of being styled innovators by the unthinking, provided they can, by their "innovating," confer lasting benefits upon mankind.

Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. No other diseases prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and office, No. 29 South FOURTH Street. Sold by druggists generally. 199ws

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MEDICAL.

NATURE'S GIFTS,
SCIENTIFICALLY DEVELOPED.

As mankind, from indiscretion or other causes, has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also has remedy[illegible] case been provided. Our hills and valleys abound with roots and herbs, which if scientifically prepared and compounded, will restore health and vigor to the invalid. To find such a remedy we should seek one that has stood the test of

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,

A

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint
Sure Cure for Dyspepsia,
Sure Cure for Debility,
Sure Cure for Jaundice,
Sure Cure for Marasmus,

And all affections arising from weakness or want of action in the Liver or Digestive Organs. The great remedy for

IMPURE BLOOD,

And all diseases arising from it. The great preventive of

FEVER AND AGUE.

It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague if they will use a few bottles of this remedy each spring and fall.

$100 $100 $100

Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic as a preventive.

Those who have the Fever and Ague will find, after the chills have stopped, that by using a few bottles of the Bitters or Tonic, that the disease will not return.

These remedies will rebuild their Constitution faster than any other known remedy.

The remedies were placed before the public thirty years ago, with all the prejudices of so-called "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, and now, to-day, they stand at the head of all preparations of their class, with the indorsement of eminent judges, lawyers, clergymen, and physicians.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

H

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imagining of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

O

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS

Is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany; all the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters; hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor preparation.

O

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Oranges, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required.

TESTIMONY

Like the following was never before offered in behalf of any medicinal preparation:—

HON. G. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases

F

of debility and want of nervous actio in the system.
Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German

L

Bitters is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost immediately.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS,

Mayor of the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in

A

my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.
WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD,

Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland' German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with dys

N

pepsia. I had the dyspepsia so badly that it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure.
JAS. M. WOOD.

JOHN EUTERMARKS, ESQ.,

Law Partner of Judge Maynard, Williamsport, Pa.

This is to certify that I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters" for dyspepsia, and found it an invaluable remedy.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrap

D

per of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle	$1·00
Hoofland's German Bitters, half dozen	5·00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles	1·50
er bottle, or half a dozen for	7·50

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy order to get the genuine.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST and Dealers in Medicin s everywhere. 15swtptf

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A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street,

10,000 Fans.
Fans at 10 cents.
Fans at 15 cents.
Fans at 20 cents.
Fans at 25 cents.
Fans at 38 cents.
Fans at 50 cents.
Fans at 75 cents.
Fans at 87 cents.
Fans at $1·00.
Fans at $1·25.
Fans at $1·50.
Fans at $1·75.
Fans at $2·00.
Fans at $2·25.
Fans at $2·50.
Fans at $2·75.
Fans at $3·00.
Fans at $3·50.
Fans at $4·00.
Fans at $4·50.
Fans at $5·00.
Fans at $5·50.
Fans at $6·00.
Fans at $7·00.
Fans at $7·50.
Fans at $8·00.
Fans at $9·00.
Fans at $10·00.

IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
"BARTLEY"
AND
"LA BELLE"
KID GLOVES.
Blue Kid Gloves.
Green Kid Gloves.
Joseph Kid Gloves, $1·00.
"La Belle" Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Jouvin Kid Gloves, $1·45.
"Bartley" Kid Gloves, $1·85.
Every pair warranted.
If they rip or tear,
Another pair given
In exchange.
Children's Kid Gloves.
Men's Kid Gloves.
Kid Gloves for everybody.
1000 dozen Lisle and
Silk Gloves at 13, 15, 18,
20, 25 to 31 cents per pair.
GLOVES A SPECIALTY.

1000 Parasols.
Parasols at 50 cents.
Parasols at 75 cents.
Parasols at $1·00.
Parasols at $1·25.
Parasols at $1·50.
Parasols at $1·75.
Parasols at $2·00.
Parasols at $2·25.
Parasols at $2·50.
Parasols at $2·65.
Parasols at $2·75.
Parasols at $3·00.
Parasols at $3·25.
Parasols at $3·50.
Parasols at $3·75.
Parasols at $4·00.
Parasols at $4·50.
Parasols at $4·75.
Parasols at $5·00.
Parasols at $5·50.
Parasols at $6·00.
CORSETS.
Corsets, 85 cents.
Corsets, $1·00.
Corsets, $1·50.
Corsets, $1·75.
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THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

The July number of *The Galaxy* has the following list of articles:—

"A Leap in the Dark," by Edward H. House; "American Women and English Women," by Justin McCarthy; "Summer Rain," by E. R. Sill; "Lo-Land Adventure," by Albert S. Evans; "A Problem," by Louise Chandler Moulter; "Gleanings from the Sea," by John C. Draper; "Condemned," by M. L. R.; "Museums of Art, Artists, and Amateurs in America," by J. Jackson Jarves; "So Dearly Bought," by Frank Lee Benedict; "Poppies," by Rose Terry; "Put Yourself in his Place," by Charles Reade, chapter XLV to end (with an illustration); "A Sigh," by J. W. De Forest; "The New Lamps of History," a lecture delivered before the University of California, by William Swinton; "Mr. Welles in Answer to Mr. Weed—The Facts of the Abandonment of Gosport Navy Yard," by Gideon Welles; "Drift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Literature and Art;" "Memoranda," by Mark Twain; "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

As the reply of that eminent mariner, ex-Secretary of the Navy Welles, to Thurlow Weed, is of considerable interest, and spicy withal, we give it entire:—

MR. WELLES IN ANSWER TO MR. WEED.

THE FACTS OF THE ABANDONMENT OF GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

In the *Galaxy* for June there was published a chapter from the autobiography of Mr. Thurlow Weed, which contains, with a vast amount of egotism, some facts perverted, and no little fiction. The author has a very fertile recollection, a prodigiously prolific memory, and in his conceits and details he remembers, and relates with a minuteness that is wonderful, events that never took place, or which occurred under circumstances widely different from his narration of them.

This chapter of the autobiograpy commences with an account of two visits which were made to Washington in March and April, 1861—an interesting period of our history. Mr. Weed describes not only his observations, but the vigilant supervision which he exercised over the Government, and the admonitions, promptings, and instructions which he kindly administered to the President and various Departments. It is pleasant to read the incidents he relates. It is still more pleasant to witness the self-satisfied complacency and the modest and unaffected self-conceit which crop out in almost every sentence. That the autobiographer was as officious and intrusive as he states, perhaps without any intention of being impertinent, is altogether probable. Unfortunately for the accuracy of his memory and the truthfulness of his statements, many of his reminiscences are inconsistent with facts. The two opening paragraphs will bear republication. Mr. Weed says:—

> The first and only inauguration of a President I ever attended was that of Mr. Lincoln in 1861. It was known that designs upon his life while on his way from Springfield to Washington were providentially averted. It was also known that the question of seizing upon the Government and its archives had been contemplated. The few troops in Washington were therefore stationed around the Capitol. During the ceremony of inauguration I walked about the grounds, encountering Major-General Wool, with a detachment of United States troops ready for action, and two pieces of cannon posted so as to rake an important avenue. I soon after found Lieutenant-General Scott, with the same number of cannon (on one of which the veteran was resting his elbow), posted in an equally advantageous position. This, in a country so long exempted from serious internal collisions, occasioned painful reflections. General Scott assured me that these precautions were not unnecessary, and that they had not been taken a moment too early. All, however, passed without either an attack or an alarm. But it was not long before unequivocal symptoms of rebellion were manifested. When in Washington a few days afterwards I was awakened early one morning by Horace H. Riddell, formerly a resident of and representative from Alleghany county, N. Y., but then living at Harper's Ferry, who informed me that unless immediately reinforced the arsenal and armory at that place would be attacked and taken by enemies of the Government, who were banding together for that purpose; adding that there was not an hour to lose. I went immediately to the Secretary of War with this information. He thought the danger could not be so imminent, but said that the subject should have immediate attention. I went from the Secretary of War to General Scott, who promptly said that my information was confirmatory of that which he had received the evening previous. "But," he added, "what can I do? My effective force, all told, for the defense of the capital, is twenty-one hundred. Washington is as much in danger as Harper's Ferry. I shall repel any attack upon this city, but I cannot hazard the capital of the Union, as I should by dividing my force, even to save Harper's Ferry." My friend Riddle's information was but too reliable. The next day brought us intelligence of the loss of Harper's Ferry.
>
> Soon after this, our first taste of rebellion, I received information from an equally reliable source that Gosport, with its vast supply of munitions of war, was in danger. Of this I informed the Secretary of the Navy at the breakfast-table of Willard's Hotel. Believing from his manner that he attached but little importance to my information, I reiterated it with emphasis, assuring him that it would be occasion for deep regret if Gosport were not immediately strengthened. Meeting the Secretary at dinner the same day, I renewed the conversation, and was informed the matter *would be* attended to. This did not quiet my solicitude, and leaving the Secretary to the placid enjoyment of his dinner, I repaired to the White House. Mr. Lincoln, however, had driven out to visit some fortifications. I made another attempt in the evening to see him, but he was again out. Early the next morning, however, I found him and informed him what I had heard of the danger that threatened Gosport, and how, as I feared, I had failed to impress the Secretary of the Navy with the accuracy of my information or the necessity of immediate action. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "we can't afford to lose all those cannon; I'll go and see Father Welles myself," as he did immediately. The result was that Admiral Paulding, who was then despatched to Norfolk, arrived just in time to enjoy an illumination occasioned by the burning of Government property, and witness the capture of Gosport."

I do not affect to misunderstand the scope and purpose of the allusions to myself, nor the impressions which the autobiographer seeks to convey. They are in character and keeping with years of misrepresentation in relation to the abandonment of the navy yard at Norfolk, and other events by which the administration of the Navy Department was for years maligned and wronged. This detraction and these slanders, covertly made, I wasted no time to correct, when employed in duties which demanded all my attention. Nor should I now notice them but for certain associations of the autobiographer, nor have given them a thought if they had been repeated by an anonymous defamer. Time and truth will dissipate the errors which have been industriously and insidiously sown—some of which pervade the pages of what purport to be histories of the civil war and the two last administrations.

Dates are important in developing history, and are sometimes essential to verify statements and facts. The arsenal and armory at Harper's Ferry were destroyed and the place was abandoned on the evening of the 18th of April, 1861. The navy yard at Norfolk, as it is familiarly called, but, correctly speaking, Gosport, was abandoned on the night of the 20th.

Commodore Paulding testified before the Congressional Committee, who inquired into and reported upon the subject of "the destruction of the property of the United States at the navy yard in Norfolk, and the armory at Harper's Ferry," as follows:—

> was sent to Norfolk on the 16th day of April, 1861. Under verbal orders of the Secretary of the Navy I left the Navy Department that evening and arrived at Norfolk the following afternoon, conveying despatches to Commodore McCauley, and with directions from the Secretary of the Navy to confer with him and Commodore Pendergrast with reference to the safety of the public property at the Norfolk Navy Yard. I performed that duty, and left Norfolk in the Baltimore boat on the afternoon of the 17th of April.

He further testifies that he returned and reported to me, and that immediately after,

> On the afternoon of April 18, I received from the Secretary of the Navy instructions to proceed to Norfolk with the Pawnee. I left Washington on the evening of the 19th of April in the Pawnee, and arrived at Fortress Monroe on the following day at about 4 o'clock.

Mr. Weed says, after his friend Riddell awakened him early one morning:—

> The next day brought us intelligence of the loss of Harper's Ferry. Soon after this, our first taste of rebellion, I received information from an equally reliable source that Gosport, with its vast supply of munitions of war, was in danger. Of this I informed the Secretary of the Navy at the breakfast table at Willard's Hotel. Believing from his manner that he attached but little importance to my information, I reiterated it with emphasis, etc.

This interview, if it ever took place, of which, however, I have no recollection, must have been on the morning of the 19th, succeeding the abandonment of Harper's Ferry, which was on the 18th of April. When, therefore, Mr. Weed came to me with "reliable information," which was no news to me, whatever it may have been to him, my "manner" did not indicate excitement or sensational alarm. I heard his story, and its reiteration with emphasis, calmly and, I trust, respectfully; for I knew, what he did not know, that Commodore Paulding had at that moment my orders in his pocket, directing him to proceed to Norfolk, investing him with full power to protect the public property, and that he had been and was then collecting his forces to proceed as soon as his vessel and men could be got ready for the service. These facts I did not communicate to Mr. Weed, although he had given me what information he possessed. The President, on whom Mr. Weed represents he called with his information, was cognizant of these facts, and appears to have been equally uncommunicative, and, in in order to rid himself of an inquisitive and perhaps troublesome gentleman who had no information to impart, dismissed him with the remark that he would see me. In point of fact, the President and myself had been two or three times in consultation the preceding day—one a very lengthened interview with General Scott—on the subject of the danger and defenses of Norfolk Navy Yard.

Thse frequent interviews were necessary in consequence of the avalanche of duties and difficulties that were precipitated upon us in that eventful week, which commenced with the fall of Sumter and the issuing of the proclamation calling for troops; but was especially necessary on the 18th, from the fact that Chief Engineer Isherwood had arrived on the morning of that day, and reported the strange and unaccountable conduct of Commodore McCauley, and the unfortunate condition of affairs at the yard under his command. Immediately on receiving this report, I went with the President to General Scott with a view of getting a military force and a competent military officer to defend the station. I had some time previously had interviews with General Scott on this subject, who uniformly said, as he now repeated, that he would send troops for the shore defense, as was his duty, if he had them. But Congress had provided neither men nor means for this great and terrible crisis. On this occasion he bewailed the necessity which compelled him to leave Harper's Ferry and its armory and arms to destruction—a military station in which his duty and his honor as the head of the army were concerned; but he had no men to send for their protection, and the Massachusetts volunteers, who were directed to report there and at Fortress Monroe, had none of them arrived. The property there and at the navy yard must, he said, be sacrificed.

Mr. Weed says he "repaired to the White House" after seeing me. Mr. Lincoln, however, had driven out to visit some fortifications. There were, unfortunately for the autobiography, no fortifications about Washington at that time for the President to drive out and visit. Mr. Weed remembers too much, an unhappy infirmity with which he is sadly afflicted. As the President was "out," he called, "early the next morning," the 20th, "stated the danger that threatened Gosport, and how, as I feared, I had failed to impress the Secretary of the Navy with the accuracy of my information or the necessity of immediate action." Commodore Paulding quietly left Washington in the Pawnee on the evening of the 19th, and was well on his way to Norfolk when this interview with the President purports to have taken place. I know not that the President was at that time aware of this fact, but he was fully conversant with all of the attending circumstances, at the same time knowing that special injunctions were imposed to give no publicity to the movement. He must have been amused when Mr. Weed related his interview with me, my manner, and his fears that he had failed to impress me. The President on his part was as reticent as myself; but allowed the author of the autobiography to cheer himself with the belief that he had impressed the President, if he had failed with the Secretary of the Navy, by an assurance that we could not afford to lose all those cannon, and he would "see Father Welles."

The appellation "Father Welles" was at a later period often applied to me by naval officers, sailors, and others, but not at that early period of the administration, and never, that I am aware of, by President Lincoln. Nor would he then, or at any time, be likely to use the expression as regards myself, when three of the members of the Cabinet—Messrs. Bates, Cameron, and Seward—were my seniors. The term was sometimes kindly and affectionately applied by him to Attorney-General Bates, the eldest of his political family, for whom he had a tender regard. The remark which is quoted in the autobiography may have been made by the President; but it is more likely to be the offspring of that prolific and fertile memory to which I have adverted, which could recollect details that never took place, and manufacture facts with facility for any emergency.

Mr. Riddell may have awakened Mr. Weed "early one morning," and he may have gone immediately to Secretary Cameron with tidings that Harper's Ferry was in danger; but in so doing so he communicated no more information than when he told the Secretary of the Navy that Gosport was in danger. Mr. Cameron, like the Secretary of the Navy, was not as much excited as Mr. Weed expected he would be. He therefore went to General Scott, who "promptly said that my information was confirmatory of that which he had received the previous evening." Each of the Secretaries might with truth have given him the same answer as General Scott, for he told them nothing new. The truth is, the Government had other, earlier, and more authentic sources of information than Mr. Weed. The information which the departments received did not always come through him, strange as it may seem to him, and to those who read and credit the pages of his autobiography. Despatches sometimes reached the Secretaries direct, without passing under his inspection, or through his hands, and there were, as he well knows, departments of the Government which never made him their confidant. I do not question that he was as active, as busy, as officious, and as intrusive as he describes; but he was of vastly less consequence than his imagination led him to suppose. In the matter of the autobiography, due allowance must be made for one who is the hero of his own story, and a mind never endowed with a very scrupulous regard for facts in a partisan practice of half a century of fierce and reckless party warfare.

I had not, as already stated, during the eventful years of the was, the leisure to correct the errors and misrepresentations which were made by unscrupulous partisans, some of which have been, in ignorance of the facts, incorporated into what purport to be the histories of those times.

This occasion is not inappropriate to bring out the facts in relation to the condition and capture of the navy yard at Norfolk, the policy of the Government, the course which the administration pursued, and the attending circumstances, all of which have been much misrepresented and only imperfectly understood.

At the time of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, and for several weeks thereafter, he and others indulged the hope of a peaceful solution of the pending questions, and a desire, amounting almost to a belief, that Virginia and the other border States might, by forbearance and a calm and conciliatory policy, continue faithful to the Union. Two-thirds of the Convention then in session in Richmond were elected as opponents of secession, and the people of that State were in about that proportion opposed to it. But the Union element, in the Convention and out of it, was passive and acquiescent, while the secessionists were positive, aggressive, and violent; and, as is almost always the case in revolutionary times, the aggressive force continually increased in strength and exactions at the expense of those who were peacefully inclined. It was charged that the new administration was inimical to the South, was hostile to Southern institutions, and would use its power to deprive the people and States of their rights by coercive measures. In order to counteract these unfounded prejudices, and to do away with these misrepresentations, which were embarrassing to the administration just launched upon a turbulent sea, and to conciliate and satisfy the people of Virginia and the convention then in session, the President desired that there should be no step taken which would give offense; and, to prevent any cause of irritation, he desired that not even the ordinary local political changes, which are usual on a change of administration, should be made. In regard to the navy yard at Norfolk, he was particularly solicitous that there should be no action taken which would indicate a want of confidence in the authorities and people, or which would be likely to beget distrust. No ships were to be withdrawn, no fortifications erected. We had reports from that station and from others that there were ardent secessionists among the civil and naval officers, and assurances, on the other hand, that most of them were patriotic and supporters of the Union. It was difficult, there and elsewhere, to distinguish between the true and the disaffected officers of the service. Some had already sent in their resignations; others, it was understood, proposed to do so if any conflict took place between the State and Federal Governments; and there were many who occupied an equivocal and doubtful position. Among those who hesitated to avow themselves on either side, and were undetermined how to act, were officers who subsequently took a firm stand and rendered gallant service in the war which followed.

Commodore McCauley, who was in command of the Norfolk yard, I had personally known in former years, and esteemed as a worthy and estimable officer. His reputation as a Union man in 1861 was good, and all my inquiries in relation to him were satisfactorily answered. His patriotism and fidelity were beyond doubt; but events proved that he was unequal to the position he occupied in that emergency.

Commodore Alden, whom I sent to Norfolk in special trust on the 11th of April, with orders to take command of and bring out the Merrimac, but who was prevented by Commodore McCauley, wrote me the succeeding November, six months after the abandonment of the navy-yard, in regard to Commodore McCauley:—

> "I believe, indeed I know, that the old hero who has fought so well for his country could have none but the best and purest motives in all he did; but he was surrounded by *masked traitors* whom he did not suspect, and in whose advice he thought there was safety. The cry, too, was raised, and in everybody's mouth, officers and all, 'If they move that ship, the Merrimac, it will bring on a collision with the people outside, who are all ready, if anything of the kind is done, to take the yard.' Besides, Commodore Paulding, whom I accompanied to Norfolk, expressed the idea that if we could not do anything better, she (the Merrimac), with her guns on board, would make a good battery for the defense of the yard. This opinion influenced Commodore McCauley not a little."

If Commodore McCauley had not the activity and energy which were essential to a revolutionary period, he was an old and trusted officer, who had not served out one-third of his term as commandant of the station. To remove him would have necessitated extensive changes, involving an entire reorganization of the government of the yard, and consequently a departure from the President's policy of permitting things to continue undisturbed in Virginia. Whatever negotiations, complications, or correspondence were going forward at that period to insure harmony and peace, though connected more or less with the occurrences here related, need not be now detailed. It is sufficient to say that no military force was ordered to Norfolk; no fortifications were erected for the defense of the navy yard; a passive course was enjoined upon the Navy Department, and the military also, in relation to that station. A large amount of property had been accumulated at the navy yard, and a number of vessels were then in a dismantled condition, without armament or crews. To attempt to refit them or put them in condition to be removed, or to remove the stores, would, it was thought, indicate distrust, and give the secessionists an argument to be used against the administration, accused of a design to subjugate and coerce Virginia.

Not until the last of March did the President fully and finally decide to attempt to relieve Fort Sumter. He never proposed or intended to order it to be evacuated; but certain assurances and committals which had been made embarrassed him, and a hope that in some way there would be an adjustment of difficulties without a resort to arms caused him to hesitate, and delayed his final decision. The condition of that fort and the garrison had received immediate attention after the inauguration, and the Cabinet was earnest and almost unanimous for its prompt reinforcement. Numerous consultations were held on the subject, to some of which Generals Scott and Totten were invited. The deliberate and united opinion of these officers was unqualified against any attempt to reinforce or supply the garrison, which they pronounced utterly impracticable, and which, if attempted, would result in a failure, with a waste of blood and treasure.

These arguments, and an elaborate written report which they submitted by order of the President, had an influence on him and several of the members of the Cabinet, who felt that the opinions of military men should have weight on a military question. It is generally known, however, that one of the members of the Cabinet had from the first opposed any attempt to relieve the garrison, and one had been and continued throughout persistent and emphatic in its favor. For some days the President was undetermined what course to take. Delay was moreover important until the Administration could get in working order; but the supplies at Sumter were getting short, and he finally decided, on the 30th of March, that an effort should be made to send supplies to the garrison.

The attempt to relieve Major Anderson, though a military question, was a political necessity. It became a duty of the Government after all conciliatory efforts were exhausted. The expedition to supply the garrison was under the direction of the War Department, in which the navy co-operated. But the whole combined military and naval force of the Government was feeble. Congress had adjourned on the 4th of March without making any provision for increasing the naval strength, although the danger of a civil war was imminent; no increased appropriations were made. The navy was restricted to a strictly peace establishment, with a force limited by law to eight thousand five hundred men. But five vessels were in commission in all our Atlantic ports. The Navy Department had quietly commenced recruiting, and on the 29th of March Commodore Breese, then in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was ordered to send two hundred and fifty seamen to Norfolk, a vulnerable point if Virginia should attempt to secede.. On the next day, however, the 30th of March, the President informed me that he had come to the conclusion that supplies should be sent to Major Anderson, and, if resistance was made, that the garrison should be reinforced. To execute, and, if it became necessary, to enforce his orders, a naval force would be required. As we then had but three naval steamers that were available—two having a few days previous been sent to the Gulf by special request of General Scott—the Harriet Lane, a revenue cutter, was transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury to the navy to form a part of the expedition. The two hundred and fifty seamen on the receiving ship at Brooklyn, whom I had directed on the 29th to be sent to Norfolk, were transferred to the Powhatan, which was to be the flagship of the squadron. The Pocahontas, one of the vessels of the Home Squadron, which I had detained and ordered to Norfolk by way of precaution early in March, was one of the three vessels temporarily detached and detailed for the expedition. To supply her place I, on the 30th of March, the day I received the President's decision, ordered the sloop-of-war Cumberland, then at Hampton Roads, destined for the West Indies, to proceed to Norfolk. The Cumberland was a sailing vessel which could not be made available for the Sumter expedition. She was the flag-ship of Commodore Pendergrast, who was in command of the Home Squadron, and if it was a satisfaction that so experienced an officer could be associated with Commodore McCauley, with a full crew, in case of an emergency. The President and Secretary of State proposed that Commodore Pendergrast should go to Vera Cruz, in consequence of certain complications in that quarter; but the condition of affairs at home made it advisable that he and his flag-ship should be detained in the waters of Virginia. With the exception of the Cumberland, the Sumter expedition took from the Navy Department on the 6th of April every available naval vessel.

It was at this culminating period that vessels were most wanted in the Chesapeake and on the Potomac; for, in case of a conflict at Charleston, it was uncertain what would be the attitude of Virginia. I felt hopeful, however, that the Cumberland would be adequate for the protection of the yard from any attack by water. The defense by land was a military measure, in which she could also participate, and render efficient assistance, if necessary.

There were many circumstances attending the Sumter expedition which are interwoven with this subject, that are not generally known; but, as I have said, they belong to the history of those times. Allusion to some of them cannot be wholly omitted in stating the proceedings of the navy and the Navy Department, and the acts of the administration attending the destruction of the navy yard at Norfolk. The men on the receiving ship at Brooklyn, whom Commodore Breese had been directed on the 29th of March to send to Norfolk, were diverted to that expedition and placed on the Powhatan. This important vessel was, by an irregular and most extraordinary proceeding, and against the final and express orders of the President, detached from the expedition she was to lead after she left the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and withdrawn for several weeks, until after Sumter fell and Norfolk was abandoned, from the control of the Navy Department, and sent to the Gulf, where she was not needed, instead of going to Charleston and then returning North, where she was most wanted.

On the 6th of April every available naval steamer at the disposal of the department, and all the men excepting those on the Cumberland, sailed for Sumter. What was to be their reception, what would be the determination of the secession organization at Charleston, and what the result of the attempt to relieve the garrison, were matters uncertain, but of deep anxiety. In a few days all doubts were removed. The secessionists, on being apprised of the determination of the administration, and of the departure of the expedition, commenced immediate hostilities. They opened fire on Sumter on the 12th of April, before the vessels reached Charleston. The fort was evacuated on the 14th. Three days after the evacuation of Sumter, the Virginia Convention joined the Confederates. In that period of uncertainty, while hoping for the best, but in anticipation of the worst, I wrote Commodore McCauley, in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, on the 10th of April, the squadron being then on its way to Charleston, that, "in view of the peculiar condition of the country and of events that have already transpired, it becomes necessary that great vigilance should be exercised in guarding and protecting the public interests and property committed to your charge. * * If other precautions are required, you will immediately apprise the department." In the same communication he was informed, in view of the President's policy and the attitude of Virginia, "it is desirable that there should be no steps taken to give needless alarm; but it may be best to order most of the shipping to sea or to other stations;" and he was further directed to "keep the department advised of the condition of affairs; of any cause of apprehension, should any exist."

On the 11th of April I directed Commodore Breese to send two hundred men to Norfolk, if that number had been enlisted. Commander—now Commodore—Alden, the present Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was ordered on the same day, the 11th, to report to Commodore McCauley, to take charge of the steamer Merrimack, and deliver her over to the commanding officer at Philadelphia. Orders were sent to Commodore McCauley at the same time to have the Merrimack and Plymouth prepared immediately for removal, and that there should be no delay, Mr. Isherwood, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was directed on the following day, the 12th, to proceed to Norfolk and give his personal attention to putting the engines of the Merrimack in working condition.

On the 14th of April Fort Sumter was evacuated, and on the 15th President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand troops. On the succeeding day the following letters were sent, respectively, to Commodore McCauley, commanding the navy yard, and to Commodore Pendergrast, commanding the above squadron, by the hands of Commodore Paulding:—

> NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1861.—Sir:—The events which have transpired since my confidential communication to you of the 10th instant impose additional vigilance and care in protecting the public property under your charge, and placing the vessels and stores, if necessary, beyond jeopardy. Referring to my letter of the 10th, you will continue to carry out the instructions therein contained. The Engineer-in-Chief, B. F. Isherwood, who was despatched to Norfolk to aid in putting the Merrimack in condition to be moved, reports that she will be ready to take her departure on Thursday. It may not be necessary, however, that she should leave at that time unless there is immediate danger pending. But no time should be lost in getting her armament on board; and you will also place the more valuable public property, ordnance stores, etc., on shipboard, so that they can at any moment be moved beyond the reach of seizure. With diligence on your part, it is not anticipated that any sudden demonstration can be made which will endanger either the vessels or stores. The Plymouth and Dolphin should be placed beyond danger of immediate assault at once, if possible. The Germantown can receive on board stores and ordnance from the yard, and be towed out by the Merrimack if an assault is threatened. Men have been ordered from New York to man and assist in moving the vessels; but recent demands have left an insufficient number to meet the requisition. Under these circumstances, should it become necessary, Commodore Pendergrast will assist you with men from the Cumberland. You will please to submit this letter and my confidential communication of the 10th to Commodore Pendergrast, who will assist and co-operate with you in carrying the views of the department into effect. As it is difficult at this distance to give instructions in detail, the department has thought proper to despatch Commodore Paulding to Norfolk, who will be the bearer of this communication, and explain to yourself and Commodore Pendergrast the views and purposes of the department. You will be pleased to advise with him freely and fully as to your duties and the interests of the Government in the present threatening emergency. The vessels and stores under your charge you will defend at any hazard, repelling by force, if necessary, any and all attempts to seize them, whether by mob violence, organized effort, or any assumed authority.
>
> I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, etc.,
>
> GIDEON WELLES,
> Secretary of the Navy.
>
> Commodore C. S. McCauley, Norfolk, Virginia.

> NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1861—Sir:—A state of things has arisen which renders the immediate departure of the Cumberland, as originally intended, inexpedient. Events of recent occurrence, and the threatening attitude of affairs in some parts of our country, call for the exercise of great vigilance and energy at Norfolk. Confidential communications have been heretofore made to Commodore McCauley on these subjects, which he will submit to you; and Commodore Paulding, who brings this letter to you, will verbally and more in detail explain the views of the department. Please to advise freely and fully with both these gentlemen, and co-operate with them in defending the vessels and public property at the navy yard. As there is an insufficiency of men in the service at that station for moving the vessels, it may become necessary to render assistance from the force under your command.
>
> Until further ordeers the departure of the Cumberland to Vera Cruz will be deferred. In the meantime you will lend your assistance and that of your command towards putting the vessels now in the yard in condition to be moved, placing the ordnance and ordnance stores on board for moving, and in case of invasion, insurrection, or violence of any kind, to suppress it, repelling assault by force if necessary. The Cumberland can render effective service, and it is deemed fortunate that the Government is enabled to avail itself of your service and that of your command, at this juncture, at Norfolk.
>
> I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
>
> Commodore G. J. Pendergrast, commanding U. S. sloop Cumberland, Norfolk, Virginia.

Commodore Paulding was at that time attached to the Navy Department as its detailing officer; and lest there should be some misapprehension, neglect, or wrong, I gave him verbal orders to go to Norfolk, personally inspect the condition of the navy yard, satisfy himself of the fidelity and vigilance of the officers and men, and to consult and advise at his discretion with Commodores McCauley and Pendergrast. Many of the most important orders given at that early day were verbal, unwritten instructions, for great infidelity pervaded the departments. Confidence was impaired, distrust prevailed, and, when treachery was so extended and deep, penetrating every branch of the Government, extreme caution became necessary in regard to every movement.

Commodore McCauley wrote to me on the 16th that the Merrimack would probably be ready for temporary service on the evening of the next day. Commodore Paulding returned on the 17th, and made a favorable report of affairs, of the fidelity and Union feeling of the officers in command; said that the engines of the Merrimack were in order, and she would leave on the following day. But Chief Engineer Isherwood returned to Washington the next morning, the 18th, and reported that Commodore McCauley had refused to permit the Merrimack to depart after her engines were in order and men to move her were on board, and had directed the fires that were kindled to be drawn.

Immediately on receiving this report I went with the President to General Scott to procure a competent military officer, and, if possible, a military force, for the shore defenses of the navy yard. Information had reached us that the convention at Richmond had yielded to secession. We also heard of the rapid rising of the insurgents, and of their intention to seize at once Harper's Ferry, the navy yard at Norfolk, and Fortress Monroe, not one of which had a proper military support. There were no fortifications whatever to defend the navy yard from the insurgents, no military force was there, and the expectation that the Cumberland and the small number of sailors would be able to temporarily hold the yard until military assistance could arrive was shaken by the intelligence that morning received, and the further fact that vessels were being sunk to obstruct the channel. General Scott, on our application for military aid, said we were asking an impossibility. He assured us he had no troops to send for the defense of the navy yard, and that it was not susceptible of defense if he had them; that any men he might order there would almost certainly be captured; that it was enemy's country, without fortifications or batteries for them to occupy; that seamen and marines who might be on shipboard for water defense could perhaps do something towards protecting the public property, and escape if overwhelmed, provided the obstructions which we heard were being sunk in the channel did not prevent, but there could be no escape for soldiers. The General stated, with a heavy heart, that he had no troops to spare for the defense of Harper's Ferry, and that the arms and stores at that place must inevitably be lost.

The garrison at Fortress Monroe was, he feared, insufficient to repel the force which it was understood was organizing to attack it. He had not, he said, men sufficient to protect Washington if a formidable demonstration was made. At length he promised to send Colonel Delafield of the Engineer Corps, and I think consented, before the Pawnee left, that a battalion of the Massachusetts volunteers, raised under the proclamation of the 15th, might accompany Commodore Paulding, provided they had reached Hampton Roads. They were, he said, undisciplined—would be good for nothing as yet for serious fighting, but would be serviceable in throwing up batteries under the direction of the engineer. For the present, his first great duty, with his feeble force, was to defend Washington, and next to Washington, Fortress Monroe, which was the key to Washington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Chesapeake Bay, and the rivers which entered it. He therefore could not, and would not, consent to part with a single regular for either Harper's Ferry or the Norfolk Navy Yard; and his opinion frankly expressed to us was that the public property in each of those places must, in case of an attack, be sacrificed. The most that could be done was to prevent the vessels and stores from passing into the hands of the insurgents.

Harper's Ferry was abandoned that evening.

As but little assistance could be derived from the military, I lost not a moment, after parting from the President and General Scott, in giving the following order to Commodore Paulding:—

> NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 18, 1861.—Sir:—You are directed to proceed forthwith to Norfolk and take command of all the naval forces there afloat. With the means placed at your command, you will do all in your power to protect and place beyond danger the vessels and property belonging to the United States. On no account should the arms and munitions be permitted to fall into the hands of the insurrectionists, or those who would wrest them from the custody of the Government; and, should it finally become necessary, you will, in order to prevent that result, destroy the property. In carrying into effect these orders, you are invested with full power to command the services of the entire naval force, and you will, if necessary, repel force by force in carrying out these instructions. It is understood that the War Department will detail Colonel Richard Delafield, or some other competent officer, with a command to aid and assist in protecting and guarding the yard and property at Gosport and vicinity, and you will co-operate with that officer in this object. I am sir, respectfully, etc.
>
> GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
>
> Commodore Hiram Paulding, Washington, D. C.

This order was to repel, not to assail; the administration continued to be forbearing, and to the last was not aggressive. Extreme men were dissatisfied and censorious because the administration did not attack, though not prepared. On to Sumter was the word, as at a later period the cry, equally inconsiderate, was "On to Richmond!"

Commander Alden, who, as already remarked, had been sent on special duty to Norfolk on the 11th of April, returned on the morning of the 19th, and confirmed the statements of Chief Engineer Isherwood. The Cabinet was in session when he arrived. The loss of Harper's Ferry the preceding evening, and the movements at Norfolk, with the threatened attack upon the navy yard and upon Fortress Monroe, were among the matters under consideration. When Commander Alden arrived he went to the Navy Department, and finding me absent, followed to the Executive Mansion, and calling me from the council, related the strange condition of things at Norfolk, and the bewildered and incapacitated state of mind of Commodore McCauley. After hearing his statement I introduced him to the President and Cabinet, to whom he recapitulated the statement which he had made to me. He was immediately attached to the expedition under Commodore Paulding, and returned to Norfolk that evening. The Pawnee reached Washington from the Sumter expedition just in time to be despatched to Norfolk. She was placed at the disposal of Commodore Paulding, with all the naval officers, men, and means that were at command, and left Washington on the evening of the 19th. Captain Wright, of the army engineers, now Brevet Major-General Wright, was substituted for Colonel Delafield, and accompanied the expedition. The Pawnee reached Fortress Monroe on the afternoon of the 20th. Commodore Paulding procured from Colonel Dimmick, in command, three hundred and fifty Massachusetts volunteers, who had been enlisted, embarked at Boston, and reached Hampton Roads within four days after the proclamation of the President of the 15th.

When Commodore Paulding arrived at Norfolk, on the evening of the 20th, he found that the vessels had been scuttled and were sinking. Nothing, in his opinion, remained but to burn them and destroy such property as could not be carried away by the Cumberland and Pawnee, as General Scott had said would be inevitable, to prevent it from passing into the possession of the insurgents.

Of the manner in which the orders of the Navy Department were executed, or of the expediency and necessity of the measures taken in the first instance by Commodore McCauley, after consulting with and being advised by Commodore Pendergrast to scuttle the vessels and destroy the guns, and of the completion of the work of destruction thus commenced by Commodore Paulding when he arrived, it is unnecessary to speak at this time. The whole was an exercise of judgment and of authority by three experienced, brave, tried, and faithful officers in a great emergency, for which Congress had not provided and the country was not prepared. Great censure has been bestowed upon them by persons who know little of the circumstances, and who had none of the responsibilities. Whether the conclusions of these officers were right or wrong, they were such as in their judgment were best, and were precisely such as General Scott had said would be inevitable.

These proceedings, it will be borne in mind, were all of them before a blockade had been ordered. The first proclamation of the President directing a blockade or closing of the Southern ports was issued on the 19th of April, the day on which Commodore Paulding went a second time to Norfolk, invested with plenary powers. But this proclamation did not include Virginia; that State and North Carolina were exempted from its operation. The administration was determined to occupy no hostile attitude towards Virginia so long as a single hope remained that her Government and people would continue faithful to the Union. It was not until the 27th of April that her ports were ordered to be put under blockade, just one week after the abandonment of Norfolk.

GIDEON WELLES.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE. NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at YARNALL & CO.'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 3rp

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1870.

The Indians Again.

Red Cloud and his compatriots have made a great success here. Red Cloud's speech at Cooper Institute on Thursday afternoon is generally admitted to have been the most dramatic and picturesque revelation of the kind that has ever been beheld in this city. The speech of Red Dog, too, was full of the broad and biting sarcasm of the prairies. It was wonderful that these two men, fresh from the unconventionalities of forest life, should have been able to address a crowded civilized audience in that great subterranean semicircle known as Cooper Institute. The atmosphere was sickening, but every seat was taken. All the aisles were crowded. Each doorway was blocked up. The perspiration streamed in channels down the faces of the auditory. Handkerchiefs did a great deal of mop-work over inflamed visages. Flies buzzed, and the unfragrant steam of cooked humanity thickened the air of that vast apartment. How those wildwood warriors, seated upon that bare wooden platform, must have pined for one breath from the natural refrigerators of their native lakes and woods and mountains! Yet in spite of these unpromising surroundings Red Cloud and Red Dog both spoke wonderfully well, Red Cloud being most remarkable for the stern majesty and profound pathos of his appeals, Red Dog for his uncouth yet bitter and pointed sarcasm, which must have entered some hearts that heard it like a poisoned Indian arrow. Not even the slowness of the interpretation, sentence by sentence, appeared to lessen the interest of the auditory or to hinder the vehemence of its applause. The gestures of both these warriors, but of Red Cloud in particular, were singularly eloquent and noble. It was the perfection of natural pantomime, possessing the largeness and grandeur which no art can altogether affect. It has been proposed that this speech, which was prepared with the assistance of General Smith, shall be repeated in all the principal cities of the Union. Certainly it would be a better advocate of Red Cloud's cause than any other that could be conceived of.

Step-Children.

By step-children—and more particularly the step-children of New York—I do not mean the children appertaining to a step-father or a step-mother. I mean those pests of society who beset door-steps after 6 o'clock at night and make night hideous with noise until long after the time when the children of sensible parents ought to be in bed. I know that New York affects to be a great metropolis, but it cherishes in its heart of hearts a provincialism of which Philadelphia would be ashamed. In no country town will you find half the nuisance arising from children around door-steps after nightfall that you encounter in this wretchedly pretentious Gotham. If you except the more aristocratic streets, such as Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second, you will not discover a neighborhood that is not, during the summer months, made intolerable with the boisterousness of the children. Talk of the nuisance of street cries! That nuisance is nothing to the screams and cries of the children. Rachel's children must have been born dumb, or she would never have wept for them—at least had she been of my way of thinking. If you will point out to me the propriety of allowing one's front-door steps to be made impassable by imps wearing the outward form of human children, all yelling "Shoo-Fly" at the top of their voices, I will endeavor to view that phenomenon in a favorable light. Until then, please regard me as in a state of opposition to street children bordering upon detestation and hatred. A babe in the house may be a well-spring of pleasure, but a babe on the door-step is a mainspring of disgust, and its parents ought to be made to suffer in the internal revenue tax.

A Beautiful Billiard Club.

Billiard clubs are comparatively new institutions in this city, although they are well known on the other side of the water. A handsome and convenient one is now flourishing on Broadway, near Twenty-ninth street. It is a hundred feet long, fifty feet wide, contains fourteen tables, and has three hundred members. It is supplied with all the periodicals of the day, domestic and foreign; is furnished with fifteen chess tables, a piano, and numerous paintings, engravings, statues, and articles of *vertu*. A pneumatic tube between it and the Coleman House has also been constructed, through which refreshments are supplied at a moment's notice. One of the features of the club is that the reading-room is kept open on Sundays—after the style of Philadelphia. This is where our Mercantile Library failed through the old fogyism of some of its members. In Philadelphia you have your library open, and there are some soothsayers there who connect that impious fact with the hailstorm that recently devastated you, though whether the hailstorm was to punish the people who used the reading-rooms of a Sabbath, or those who supported the drinking saloons upon that day, I will not take upon me to decide. In New York we cannot keep either the library or the liquor saloon open, or if we do sell liquor there we do it on the sly. We have not yet reached that Philadelphian point of spirituality in which food for the mind and stimulant for the body are supplied in simultaneous instalments. The nearest approach we have made is in this Billiard Club, where even on Sundays the pneumatically-despatched instalments from the Coleman House occasionally take a liquid form, and refresh the gentlemen in the reading-room.

Satisfactorily Settled.

That wandering Christian and misled individual who intends to accomplish so much good and only succeeds in blundering into an infinite quantity of harm, has been surreptitiously feeling his way about the city at midnight and placarding every available point with such pertinent questions as "What shall I do to be saved?" "How can the soul find rest?" etc. In his pious zeal he has forgotten that humor and the habit of looking at the comic side of things are two of the great sweeteners of life and most genial characteristics of the American people. Accordingly, as if acting in concert, the bill-posters of the city seemed to have taken every opportunity of depriving the pious pioneer of the spiritual results which he had so fair a right to expect. At almost every point of the city where these questions are posted you will find some irrelevant answer in the shape of a quack advertisement. If the question is, "What shall I do to be saved?" you will observe in an exactly parallel line the words, "Use Radway's Renovating Resolvent." Or if the appeal, "How shall the soul find rest?" be made, the solution is found in a subjoined placard, "Buy Helmbold's Extract of Buchu." The juxtaposition is unfavorable for the argument, but it affords amusement to the public, who appear to think that the questions are satisfactorily settled.

ALI BABA.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—Rev. William Pinkney, the recently-elected Assistant Bishop of Maryland, was originally a Methodist.

—Professor W. W. Niles, of Trinity College, Hartford, has been elected Bishop of New Hampshire.

—The Episcopal Church in Lexington, Kentucky, has built a baptistery in connection with their house of worship, for the purpose of administering baptism by immersion.

—The New Jersey Episcopal Convention is the first religious body in the country to introduce the reform of minority representation. Each voter can vote on his ballot for as many persons as are to be elected, or he may give the same number of votes for any one of the candidates. A dissatisfied minority was the occasion of the change.

—An incident very strange in Jamaica and rare anywhere in the Episcopal Church, occurred lately in Kingston. Three children of Baptist parents, now grown up, wished, on joining St. Michael's Church, to be immersed. The rector, Mr. Pierce, consulted the bishop, who said "there could be no objection to it," and the immersion took place.

—The Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Ohio was held in Columbus last week. The report of Bishops Bedell and McIlvaine give the following annual statistics:—109 visitations, 906 persons confirmed, 3 deacons ordained, 16 candidates for orders received, 1 church consecrated, and 4 new parishes organized. On the 10th instant the convention adopted a resolution, by a vote of 66 to 60, expressing sympathy with the Evangelical Alliance. This is considered a triumph of the Low Churchmen over the High.

—English laws forbid outdoor ecclesiastical processions, and the Prayer-book says that the bread and wine shall not be carried out of church; and yet a clergyman of the Church of England, Mr. Whitby, recently went in "full eucharistic vestment and biretta, carrying the Blessed Sacrament, covered with the pall and veil of linen and lace, the outer one of silk being over all, two acolytes following, with the burse, cruets, and books," to the bedside of a dying parishioner, reaching him just in time to save his soul by the ordinance; though it was necessary to pull his jaws apart, and pour the wine down his throat, that he might receive the "chalice of the Viaticum." The Low Church party are aghast at this ritualism, especially as the Bishop of Winchester recently participated approvingly in a service in which this same Mr. Whitby took a prominent part, which was made as Catholic as possible, with its processions and nuns and candles, in defiance of the recent judgment of the Court of Arches.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Pacific Theological Seminary (Congregational) has ended its first year of existence. At the anniversary the four students gave addresses and recited passages of Scripture in Greek, Hebrew, Latin, and Welsh. The institution has two professors and $50,000 of property, of which Dr. Stone collected $25,000 in Boston.

—The new edifice of the First Congregational Church of Chicago, has just been finished at a cost of $180 000. A peculiarity of this church is that the reading desk, or pulpit, is provided with a copper speaking-trumpet, which is connected with eleven pews, where, with rubber hose and cup attached, the deaf may enjoy a sermon as well as those not so unfortunate.

—Dr. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church, Chicago, Ill., has returned from his foreign tour. The church of which he is pastor has, during his absence, completed a large and attractive edifice. The best of all is the readiness and liberality with which the congregation have subscribed to pay the bills. Eighty-five thousand dollars were raised on a late Sunday morning and evening.

—The veteran missionary, Rev. Titus Coan, comes to his native land for the first time after an absence of thirty-five years. There is probably not more than one Protestant minister living who has baptized more individuals than he has. More than 16,000 persons have received this ordinance at this hands. At one time, after a careful training of two or three years, 1700 converts were admitted to his church at the Sandwich Islands.

—Some one who has looked up New England Congregational statistics says that the richest congregation is the Centre Church, Hartford; estimated wealth, $12,000,000. The Park Street Church, Boston, and the Centre Church, New Haven, have the largest average congregations—from 1200 to 1400 each Sunday. The largest annual contributions are collected in the Shawmut Church, Boston, and the Centre Church, New Haven; average, $12,000.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, of the *Hearth and Home*, has been commissioned to take charge of the arrangement and improvement of the College grounds at Princeton.

—On a late Sabbath there were thirty-five additions to the Second Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., the Rev. Dr. Hoge's, twenty-three on profession of faith, many of whom were heads of families.

—The Board of Education of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod report that thirteen colored students from Mississippi, Georgia, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Ohio were being educated at Northwood, Ohio, ten being supported by the Church.

—The *Independent* says that J. C. Baldwin, Esq., of Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, gave $669,000 to various benevolent objects during the last fourteen years of his life; and by his will gives $72,000 to various benevolent societies, and makes Williams, Wabash, Middlebury, and Hamilton Colleges residuary legatees.

☞—The Reformed Presbyterians are divided into two bodies, Old-side and New-side. The statistics show that the Old branch is about twice the number of the New, as follows:—Congregations, 86; ministers, 84; communicants, 8204; increase for the year about 700. The New-side now number about 30 ministers, and about the same number of churches.

—In the "Narrative of the State of Religion," presented by Dr. Cuyler to the Presbyterian Assembly, Dr. Cuyler mentioned that several churches had tried with satisfaction the plan of making the eldership rotary rather than permanent. As this is an innovation of a few churches, mainly New School, the Assembly voted to expurge the paragraph.

—We hear nothing definite in reference to the progress made by the Presbyterians in collecting their proposed five million reunion fund. The first movement in reference to the Congregational Jubilee Fund comes from California, where it is found that the church debts are $20,000, which will be just the amount of $10 for each member, which it will be necessary for each member to pay in order to raise the entire amount. They have issued a letter to the churches urging them to cancel all these debts as their contribution to the jubilee fund.

—The opposition to Presbyterian union in Scotland has been mainly on the part of the Free Church. The General Assembly of that Church has just voted, 379 to 144, to send down to the presbyters the consideration of the matter for their opinion, though not for a final decision. This is a decided step in advance, though the majority is the same as about two years ago on a kindred motion. The United Presbyterian Church makes no opposition, and even the Established Church of Scotland discussed in a favorable spirit the possibility of ultimate union of all the branches of Scotch Presbyterianism. But this cannot take place before the not very distant disestablishment.

—The Rev. W. U. Murkland, called to the pastorship of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, was installed lately, Rev. E. H. Crumston presided. The installation sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Leyburn, and the Rev. J. A. Lefevre gave the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. D. Wilson, of South Carolina, the charge to the people. The Rev. Mr. Murkland is a young, unmarried minister, and had for some time been assisting Dr. Bullock, the late pastor of the Franklin Street Church. His salary is fixed at $3000 per annum, and the parsonage, a fine building adjoining the church, on the corner of Hamilton and Cathedral streets.

METHODIST.

—The Methodist ministers in Connecticut have declared against the propriety of licensing women to preach the Gospel.

—The gain of the Southern Methodist Church in twenty-five years has been but about 76,000, while that of the Northern has been nearly 635,000.

—The Rev. Henry M. Harman, D. D., of Baltimore, Maryland, has been elected Professor of Ancient Languages in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penna.

—The Southern Methodist Church is rapidly losing its colored membership—at least, it reports but 19,686 colored members against 32,085 last year.

—The Methodist bishops are united in their opinion that a loan fund of one million dollars is the least amount that will enable the Church to do her full work of church extension in the West.

—The Rev. J. C. Keener, D. D., of New Orleans, was elected by the recent Southern Methodist Episcopal Conference to be an additional bishop in the Church.

—The Rev. A. R. Kropman, who two years ago seceded from the Reformed Church, and went to Pella, Iowa, has been called to the church at High Prairie, Ill.

—The German brethren of the Ross Street Church in Pittsburg, Pa., are furnishing a missionary for the work in China. Their pastor, the Rev. F. Ohlinger, has offered his services to the Missionary Board, been accepted, and appointed to Foochow, China.

—By the will of the late Edward Y. Bright, of Sunbury, Pa., the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is made the residuary legatee of the estate. It is believed that under this provision the Missionary Society will receive in due time the sum of twenty thousand dollars or more.

—At the spring session of the Classis of Geneva, a communication was received from a number of Hollanders living in Marion, Wayne county, New York, praying for the organization of a church. They have already a beautiful church edifice located in the centre of the village, and it is nearly paid for.

—The Boston Methodist Theological Seminary has been in that city three years. The first year there were 32 students; the second, 44; the third, 59; making it the largest in New England except Andover. The assets of the institution have increased from $15,000 to $200 000, of which $100,000 were given by Isaac Rich, Esq., $25,000 by Hon. Lee Claflin, $10,000 by Governor Claflin, and $5000 by Hon. Jacob Sleeper.

—The Rev. Bishop Simpson, with his wife and daughter, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster, left New York on Wednesday, the 8th instant, in the steamer China, for Liverpool. The Church is already advised that the Bishop and Dr. Foster will probably visit the British and Irish Conferences, and will also visit the Conference of Germany and Switzerland. It is in the Bishop's purpose and plan of work to visit Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and ordain the missionaries in these fields who have been elected to orders.

BAPTIST.

—The new meeting-house of the Pearl Street Baptist Church, Albany, New York, will cost about $175,000, exclusive of the furnishing. The church is to be called the "Trinity Baptist Church."

—The Baptists now have three societies: the Missionary Union, for foreign work; the Home Missionary Society, for domestic church extension; and the Bible and Publication Society, formed by the amalgamation of the (Baptist) Bible Society and the Publication Society. The former must not be confounded with the Bible Union, which publishes the New England version of Dr. Conant and other scholars associated with him.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 6 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.
ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 ? PHILADELPHIA.

GLASS.

205 GLASS. 207
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.
Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the
FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.
For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [519 lmrp] 211

THOMAS SIMONS,
(Successor to Henry Simons),
U. S. NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS.
OFFICE, No. 523 NEW MARKET STREET.
Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber, Wheels, etc. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to. 6 21m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE
PURE WHEAT WHISKY,
Distilled from the Grain
BY
T. J. MARTIN & CO.
KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.
STORE,
No. 150 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:—

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities,

And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1·50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be *pure* and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER,
Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [6 18 s tf

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

CARRIAGES
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
ROGERS CARRIAGES,
1009 and 1011
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuthsa3mrp

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.
A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama just received. 11 10 rp

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, with revised very low prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
18 PHILADELPHIA

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP Account.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:

No. 1. Valuable Tract of Land, 427 acres, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania. All that undivided half interest in all that tract of land, situate in Woodward Township, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: beginning at a hemlock; thence west by land of Hugh Henderson's heirs 230 perches to a white oak; thence north by land of Cadbury 304 perches to a white oak; thence east 230 perches to a chestnut; thence south 301 perches to the hemlock and place of beginning, containing 427 acres and 30 perches of land, more or less, with usual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. It is heavily covered with the best quality of white pine timber, and is about 3 miles from Clearfield creek.

No. 2. Tract, 100 acres. All that undivided half interest in all that tract of land situate in Woodward township, county and State aforesaid, adjoining the above; bounded by lands of Andrew Baughmen and Joseph Logan; containing 100 acres. The same tract of land conveyed to William Irwin as the property of Joseph Logan, by Josiah R. Reed, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, by Sheriff deed dated August 20, A. D. 1857, duly recorded at Clearfield, in the office for recording deeds and other instruments for the county of Clearfield, in deed book "R," page 526, etc., and being the same tract of land described in an article of agreement made between William Irwin and Amasa Wilks, on the 21st of July, A. D. 1863, which was duly assigned by Amasa Wilks, on the 30th of May, 1864, to the above-named grantors, the said agreement being carried into effect by William Irwin, conveying the premises to the grantors above-named, in fee, by his deed, bearing date August 5, A. D. 1864, duly recorded in the office aforesaid.

STOCKS.

2100 shares Clarion and Allegheny River Oil Co.

$1500 coupon first mortgage bonds of the Juniata Iron Manufacturing Co. (being in three bonds of $500 each).

Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 14 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Very Desirable Two-and-a-half-story Stone Cottage, Tioga street, second house east of Germantown Railroad, Twenty-first ward. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable two-and-a-half-story (double) stone and rough-cast cottage-built residence and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Tioga street, second house east of the Germantown Railroad; the lot containing in front on Tioga street 75 feet, and extending in depth 231 feet to Atlantic street. The house contains 17 rooms, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, steam heaters, ranges, etc. Stable, chicken-house, green and hot-houses, fruit and shrubbery, cranberries, pears, etc., of the choicest kind. The grounds are beautifully laid out, has terrace front etc. Terms—$7000 may remain on mortgage. The above is about two minutes' walk from the railroad station. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Three-story Store and Dwelling, No. 1344 Passyunk road, below Wharton street. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Passyunk road, 339 feet 1 1-6 inches from the southwesterly corner of Passyunk road and Wharton street; thence northwest, at right angles with Passyunk road, 44 feet 9½ inches to a corner; thence southeast 16 feet 8 1-3 inches to a corner of a lot belonging to Jacob S. Lentz; thence southeast by the same, at right angles with Passyunk road, 40 feet 1-3 of an inch to Passyunk road; thence along Passyunk road 16 feet to the place of beginning. The house contains 8 rooms, painted and papered throughout; has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, range, etc. Terms—$1000 can remain on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand, Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 2003 Germantown avenue, north of Monroe street. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of the Germantown road, 16 feet north of Monroe street, No. 2003; containing in front on the Germantown road 16 feet, and extending in depth on the northwestern line 47 feet 1¾ inches, and on the southeastern line 45 feet 2¾ inches; thence eastward on the north line 47 feet 1¾ inches, and on the south line 45 feet 2¾ inches to Kressler street, on which it has a front of 16 feet. It is occupied as a store and dwelling; has bakery, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—One-third, a widow's dower, to remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 19 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Very desirable double cottage, Lafayette street, Cape May City, New Jersey, 66 feet front, 200 feet deep. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

Full particulars at the Auction Rooms.

Terms—One-third cash; balance may remain on mortgage. Will rent for $600. Photograph may be seen at Auction Store. Furniture can be purchased at a valuation, if desired. Keys at the office of Messrs. Creese & McCollum, Cape May City, New Jersey.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 24 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, rear of No. 1833 Barker street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth and Market and Chesnut streets. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of an 8 feet 10 inches wide court (in the rear of No. 1833 Barker street), between Eighteenth and Nineteenth and Market and Chesnut streets; containing in front 14 feet, and extending in depth 21 feet 9 inches, when it widens by an off-set on the north side across the head of a two feet wide alley to the breadth of 16 feet, and thence extending that increased breadth the further depth of 5 feet, the entire depth being 26 feet 9 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 318 N. Sixteenth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—FOR ACCOUNT OF THE "Southwark American Mechanics' Hall Association"—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 610 and 612 Marriott street, Second ward. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the two two-story frame messuages thereon erected, situate on the south side of Marriott street, above Sixth street, Nos. 610 and 612; containing in front on Marriott street 30 feet 11 inches, including a two feet wide alley, and extending in depth 76 feet 8 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY A. BARLOW.
On Monday Morning,

June 20, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of superior furniture, including walnut parlor suits, covered with plush and other fine material; elegant library and hall furniture; superior dining-room furniture; extension tables, sideboards, bookcases, etageres, centre and bouquet tables, elegant chamber furniture, fancy chairs, etc.

The sale will comprise a large amount of first-class furniture, and will be held in our large salesroom, second story.

Persons about furnishing will find it to their advantage to attend the above sale.

Now arranged for examination. 6 15 4t

Executor's Sale—Estate of Amos Phillips, deceased.
Sale at No. 510 Marshall street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, French plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Bedding, China and Glassware, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpets, Etc., Etc.
On Tuesday Morning,

June 21, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 510 Marshall street, below Buttonwood street, the entire superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with haircloth; superior rosewood piano-forte, made by Reichenbach & Co.; fine French-plate mantel and pier mirrors; walnut centre and bouquet tables; superior walnut chamber, dining-room, and sitting-room furniture; fine hair mattresses; feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; china and glassware; oil paintings and engravings; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; small iron safe; kitchen utensils, etc., etc. 6 18 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, on Tuesday, June 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
TENTH STREET (South), No. 211—Store and Dwelling.
TIOGA STREET, East of Germantown Railroad—Stone Cottage.
MARRIOTT STREET, Nos. 610 and 612—Two Frame Dwellings.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE, No. 2003—Store and Dwelling.
TENTH STREET (South), No 718—Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH AND BURTON STREETS, S. E. Corner—Store and Dwelling.
FORTY-FIFTH STREET, North of Seneca street—Residence and stable.
NORTH STREET, No. 1926—Modern Dwelling.
PASSYUNK ROAD, No. 1344—Store and Dwelling.
REAR OF No. 1833 BARKER STREET—Brick Dwelling.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Bethlehem Turnpike—Farm, 32¾ acres.
8 shares National Bank of the Northern Liberties.
45 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
40 shares Phila., Germantown and Norristown Railroad.
104 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.
7 shares Philada. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
200 shares Philada. and California Petroleum Co.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
150 shares West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Co.
65 shares Empire Transportation Co.
6 shares Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.
30 shares National Bank of the Republic.
50 shares Girard Tube Works and Iron Co.
5 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (old).
100 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
26 shares Southern Transportation Co.
30 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
91 shares Girard Tube Works and Iron Co.
Sale by Order of Master in Equity, under Decree of the Supreme Court.
253 shares original (being equal to 506 shares now) stock of the West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Co. 6 17 3t
Catalogues now ready.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
June 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 14 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 15 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
June 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 17 5t

CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 24, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 18 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 1503 Green Street.
HANDSOME DOUBLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE; ELEGANT CARVED WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; Fine Oil Paintings and Engravings; Fine French-plate Mantel, Pier, and Convex Mirrors; Handsome Velvet Carpets, Lace Curtains, Silver Safe, Etc. Etc.
On Monday morning,

June 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1503 Green street, by catalogue, the elegant residence, and furniture of a family going to Europe, including handsome walnut drawing-room furniture, elegant console and centre tables, handsome walnut and morocco dining-room furniture, six fine French plate mantel, pier, and Convex mirrors in elaborate walnut frames, oak library furniture, fine oil painting, "Fruit" by Carl Baum, finely-colored engravings, silver safe made by Evans & Watson, fine lace curtains, handsome velvet carpets, very fine spring and hair mattresses, bed and table linen, fine china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc. etc.

ELEGANT DOUBLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of furniture, will be sold the Elegant Double Three-story Brick Residence, with back building and large lot of ground, 36 feet front by 101 feet in depth, situate No. 1503 Green street.

The house is in good repair, ceiling handsomely frescoed, has all modern improvements, etc.

Subject to an irredeemable ground rent of two hundred and seven dollars and forty-five cents ($207·45). 6 11 7t

Large Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND OTHER GOODS.
From families declining housekeeping or removing.
On Wednesday Morning,

June 22, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a very large and excellent assortment of superior Household Furniture of every quality and description, mostly secondhand, from families declining housekeeping and removing.

☞ Special attention is invited to the following valuable articles, to be sold on Wednesday—

LARGE AND ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS IN HANDSOME FRAMES.
Splendid mantel glass, 90 by 60 inches.
Two splendid mantel glasses, 76 and 56 inches.
Elegant pier mirror, 122 by 34 inches, with cornices and console table.
Elegant pier mirror, 122 by 24 inches, with cornices and console table.
Handsome pier mirror, 120 by 24 inches, with console table.
Two very fine pier mirrors, 120 by 30 inches.
" " " " 108 by 20 inches,
and other smaller mirrors.
The above mirrors are all first quality, and equal to new.
SUPERIOR FIREPROOF SAFES.
Fireproof safes made by Farrel & Herring, Evans & Watson, Lillie and Kiseman & Evans.
STOCK BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.,
By order of the Sheriff.
A stock of boots and shoes, counters, fixtures, etc.
SUPERIOR TOP BUGGY.
Superior top-buggy; sets harness double and single. 6 18 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MADE FURNITURE, THE Balance of Mr. Carl Meininger's Stock, Made for Private Sales.
On Tuesday Morning,

June 21, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, the balance of Mr. Meininger's superior made furniture, comprising parlor and library suits, with rich covering; chamber and dining-room furniture; handsome centre and bouquet tables, etc.

The furniture can be examined on Monday afternoon, and every article offered will be sold. 6 18 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.
Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 1
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 ? No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRINCESS EDITHA.

The Story as Given by the Claflins—All About "Them Jewels"—How Editha Played Her Game—Miss Tennie C. and Mrs. Brooker Interviewed—Some Spicy Details—How Vice-President Colfax was Sold—The "Dollar" Princess—A Little Bit of Washington History.

Ascertaining that Miss Tennie C. Claflin and her sister, Mrs. Brooker, were in town, and stopping at the Continental, we last evening called upon the ladies to obtain from them the true version of the tale unfolded by the Princess Editha Gilbert Montez, relative to her having been swindled out of $40,030 worth of property by the firm of Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin, of New York. As to the personal appearance of Miss Tennie C. our readers are well posted, therefore we will proceed to give our impression of her sister.

MRS. BROOKER.

This lady is but a trifle older than Tennie, and yet younger than Mrs. Woodhull. In figure she is rather stouter and better built than Tennie, although she does not possess the latter's volubility. She is somewhat sharp-featured, yet has a pleasing and attractive countenance. She has dark blue eyes, brown hair, combed in the feminine style, and is about —— years of age. She is intelligent, sharp, and, unlike Tennie, speaks directly to the point. Making known the object of our visit, both the ladies at once proceeded to give us the outline of their first interview with the

PRINCESS EDITHA (!)

The Princess, said they, first came to our office about three weeks ago, entering in company with several other ladies. She presented her card in an unusual manner, but nothing was thought of the matter as her personal appearance and dress awoke the sympathies of the kind-hearted sisters. Her apparel was of the shabbiest. A much worn delaine constituted her dress, and on the portion of her head termed the *cerebellum* she wore

A FIFTY CENT BOWERY CHIGNON.

The Claflins pitied her, and advised her to take from her head the unsightly appendage, asserting that, if she did not, it would *surely entail disease.* Mrs. Woodhull proposed that she should have her back hair cropped short, which proposition was accepted, and the "Princess" submitted to a tonsorial operation. The Mesdames Claflin questioned her as to her poverty, when, assuming a look of

VIRTUOUS INDIGNATION,

she, striking her breast in the region of the heart, replied, "I wish to save my mother's (Lola Montez's) honor, to keep my virtue, and to get my mother's crown jewels."

LOLA MONTEZ POISONED.

"My mother," said she, "was poisoned by a Mr. Buchanan, who now resides on Long Island, and who has kept and now keeps her crown jewels."

JUST FROM EUROPE.

The "Princess" asserted that she had just arrived from Europe, but in a few moments afterwards contradicted herself by stating that some weeks previously she had pawned her trunks in order to pay her board bill. She stated that she was out of money, and needed help. She further stated that she had been engaged by Fisk, Jr. (Jim Jubilee), to play in the

"TWELVE TEMPTATIONS;"

that she had gone to the theatre on the night proposed, and was met by Jim (Colonel Jim), who took her into one of the private boxes, and after a little while turned out the gas, and there left her; that she found her way down stairs——

"Well, what became of her then?"

The ladies replied, "We do not know, but Captain Jourdan asserts that she was arrested and locked up in the station-house all night."

The ladies continued:—"She stated that she had intended to play in the *Twelve Temptations* until she acquired enough money to start on a lecturing tour."

GOOD ADVICE.

The Mesdames Claflin told her that such a course of proceeding would ruin her for ever. They then said that if she desired to make her mark as a lecturess she should at once proceed to prepare a lecture upon

HER MOTHER'S WRONGS,

and that they would see that she was properly brought before the public, stating that if she succeeded it would be the "making of her."

They then furnished her with a complete new outfit. "Since then," said the ladies, "we have ascertained that the clothes she wore had been furnished her four months previously, by Miss Matilda Heron."

A FLUENT TALKER.

We inquired as to how it was they adopted her suggestion about lecturing.

"Oh," said the ladies, "she was so fluent, so apparently intelligent, and so graceful, that we thought she must succeed; and then again, we were anxious to lend a helping hand to one of our sex.

VISIT NO. 2.

Three days afterwards she returned and stated that her mother, Lola, had been befriended by a Count, who resided in Washington. Said Count had also on a later period expressed much feeling for herself could she but see this Count (!) she knew she could obtain an advance of means from him. She did not, however, desire to visit Washington until she had procured some fine garments and a little cash.

SHE GETS HELP.

Mrs. Woodhull furnished her with a complete outfit and gave her $40 in cash, to go on her journey.

AN INTERRUPTION.

At this juncture Mrs. Brooker said to us, "Mind you, I did not favor this movement, because I had set the woman down as a Nancy Sykes, as a fraud, and as a confidence woman."

Tennie C. then remarked that it was not the first time that people had been sold, and since men had been sold by men, it was not wonderful that women should be duped by a woman.

We acquiesced, saying that from the numerous examples afforded us, we did not wonder at it.

THE PRINCESS VISITS WASHINGTON.

"Well, to continue," said the ladies, "she went to Washington and put up at Willard's. Having no baggage they asked that she should pay her board in advance, when she replied "I am one of the firm of Woodhull & Claflin.' The hotel parties knowing better than this, answered 'Oh no; that's not so,' whereupon she modified her statement, by saying that she was 'connected with the firm.' Upon this she was given a room.

TELEGRAPHING EXTRAORDINARY.

"Next day," said Tennie C., "I received some seven or eight despatches, one after the other, calling me to Washington, stating that she had met with exceeding good luck, etc. etc. I consulted with Mrs. Woodhull, and determining to pass by Philadelphia, where I had intended spending a few days, I proceeded to Washington.

A NICE LITTLE GAME.

"Arriving there at 6 o'clock A. M., I was met by the 'Princess,' who introduced me to Mr. Willard, a gentleman I had known for some time, saying, 'didn't I tell you she was coming?' I have since ascertained that being pressed for her board bill she had promised that I would be on immediately; hence the despatches so urgent.

HIGH JINKS.

"I soon found," said Tennie C., "that she had been carrying on a great game, or as some would syle it, 'High Jinks.' I found that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the $40 furnished her had been paid on one Sunday to boys to precede her to church, and as in the *Lady of Lyons*, although in a different way, and cry out,

'LO, THE PRINCESS!'

"She had visited Grant's church, the lads preceding her, and had met with great honors. Entering Vice-President Colfax's pew she seated herself therein, and on his arrival he appeared to recognize her as an 'Imperial guest.' When President Grant arrived, she saluted him in true foreign style.

A LITTLE PLAIN TALK.

"Learning this much," said Tennie C., "I at once contrived that she should leave Washington, lest she should ruin our credit and our name, and accordingly, by strategy, I forced her to leave, only to leave an unpaid hotel bill of $75.

WHERE IS THE PRINCESS?

"After she had left the boys were loud in their calls for the 'Princess,' saying that she had paid them one dollar apiece for shouting 'Lo, the Princess!' and they wanted more similar employment."

A BIG CONTRACT.

On returning to New York, the "Princess" visited the office of the *Herald* and contracted for six columns of advertising for one day at $100 per column, saying that she had a bank account with W. & C., and ordering the bill to be sent there. Miss Tennie C. meantime had advised the firm to have nothing further to do with her. A messenger being sent from the *Herald* to inquire about the "Princess," it was found that she was a fraud.

Even after this she called on the firm to assist her, and in order to aid her in the lecture proposed they paid bills amounting to some $300 for her, thinking that if she succeeded they would regain their cash advanced.

THE LECTURE.

Of the lecture nothing need be said; that it proved an entire failure all well know. After it the "Princess" went to the Astor House, where the greatest attention was paid her, she registering herself as a "Princess." A fine suit of rooms were furnished, and two colored waiters in kids kept guard. Finally the time came around for her to pay her board, when she referred to W. & C. Of course she was again exposed and forced to seek shelter elsewhere. Even after all these indignities the Claflins agreed to procure her work and to pay for her support, but she refused all help. Nothing further was heard of her by them until the late suit.

JEWELS.

That she ever possessed either jewels or a fortune they dispute. The only time jewels were mentioned was whilst she was in Washington, when, on entering a carriage, she exclaimed: "Oh my! I have forgot my jewels!" She then re-entered the hotel, and returning with a small box, showed to a couple of gentlemen a lot of

PASTE JEWELRY.

The gents jocularly remarked that she might give them some of the diamonds, at which she took great umbrage. In the opinion of the Mesdames Claflin the "Princess" is insane. To us insanity is evident somewhere.

MURDER IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

A Negro Shot at Fifth and Brown Streets—A Woman in the Trouble.

Last night there was a dancing party at the hall on Brown street, below Fourth, in which a number of colored people participated. Among those who took an active part in the affair were William Pentz, alias Nixon, a resident of Carlton street, and William Kearney, a musician, living at No. 788 South Sixth street. Towards the end of the festivities Pentz and Maria Draper, the wife of the janitor of National Guards Hall, had some angry words, and in consequence of this difficulty Kearney took upon himself the duty of escorting Mrs. Draper to her home. Just after leaving the hall words again ensued between Mrs. Draper and Pentz, and on reaching the northwest corner of Fifth and Brown streets the latter struck the former on the nose. Kearney then dropped his music box and asked Pentz why he did that. At that moment, and before another blow was struck, a revolver was discharged, the ball entering Kearney's forehead, and killing him almost instantly.

The crowd then separated, running in different directions. Word was conveyed to the Seventh District Station, when Sergeant James Gilchrist, with Policeman Harra, proceeded to the spot, and there obtained information on which they proceeded to a house on Pearl street, near Thirteenth, where they searched from the cellar to the upper story. Then going to the roof they found a colored man, named Marshall Boston, secreted behind a chimney. On the way to the station Dennis Walton was also taken in charge. Sergeant Gilchrist then went to the residence of Pentz, where he was found in bed. He requested to know what was the cause of his arrest, and being informed of it, denied that he had anything to do with it. He stated that from what had occurred he judged that Alexander Brown, alias Neil Brown, had done the shooting. There were several witnesses to the occurrence, who identify Pentz as the man who shot.

Coroner Taylor being notified summoned a jury, and proceeded to the Seventh District Station, where the following testimony was adduced:—

Jane Williams sworn—I live No. 12 Cross alley; know the prisoners and the deceased; I was in Brown Street Hall last night attending the dancing school; I was standing at Fifth and Brown streets at the time of the shooting; I saw Pentz put his hand behind him and take out a revolver and fire at Kearney; I did not know what the trouble was; I was very near at the time; did not hear Pentz say anything; the shooting took place on the corner, and Pentz and Kearney stood as though they were quarrelling; am, certain Pentz shot; Boston nor Walton were not there at the time, that I saw of; the school had just broken up; there had been a fuss at the hall, and the lights were put out; the school broke up about half past 1 o'clock.

Rhoda J. Waters sworn—I live in the rear of No. 819 Lawrence street; I was in the hall last night; saw the prisoner there; when the people came down from the school there was a row; I was in Apple street then; I ran down to Brown street and heard Pentz say, "I'll kill him," and at the same time he put his hands in his pocket; about five minutes after that the shooting took place; there was no one in the room while I was there; I had gone down stairs just before that commenced.

Sarah Clark sworn.—I live No. 429 Lynn street; I know Pentz; saw him at the school; didn't see him quarreling; the quarrel commenced between two women, but Pentz did not take any part in that; I was near the shooting; I saw Pentz saw Kearney; I was right on the corner within a few feet of the shooting; Pentz did not say anything when he shot; after the shooting they all ran away; Pentz was standing still at the time; I saw the pistol in his hand; did not see either Boston or Walton at the time of the shooting.

Mary Louisa Watts sworn—I live No. 509 S. Seventh street; I saw the prisoners at the dance; I saw the flash of the pistol; some one said, "Go down, Billy," and a man in light pants did go down into his pocket; don't know who he was.

Maria Draper sworn—I live No. 1132 Rodman street; I was at the school last night; Mary Watts, Julia White, Mary Martin, and myself went there; there was a serenade around in Apple street, and the young men came in; I recognize Pentz and Walton as of the party; I went and got my hat and started down stairs; Kearney was standing on the sidewalk, and said we had better go down town together, as the party had been attacked the last time we were up there; I went back up stairs, and Mary Waters was dancing; while I was waiting Julia White got into trouble with another woman; I went over and turned Julia away and sat her on a bench; the young men were hooting, and one said "Get out! get out!" that was Pentz; we then went down stairs, and the young fellows were following us; when I got to Fifth and Brown streets I was knocked down; I heard the report of the pistol, but did not see the shooting.

Julia White sworn—I live at No. 513 South Seventh street; I saw the shooting; I was on the corner of Fifth and Brown; Kearney went across and asked the crowd of men why they had struck that woman; one or two said, "Give it to him;" just then the shot was fired; the one who struck the woman was the same who shot; Pentz was that man; I was right alongside of him; I didn't see Maria Draper struck; the one whom I saw struck was Mary Watts.

Sergeant James Gilchrist then detailed the manner of the arrest of the prisoners.

Ann Eliza Bishop sworn—I live No. 529 Hurst street; I heard a man say, "Billy, shoot, and if you don't put it on him, why I'll put it on you;" I ran across the street, and when I got on the other side I heard the shot; the crowd were all around Kearney; some one had struck a girl and Kearney wanted to know why they struck her; when I got across the street I talked to "Yorky;" he asked me who I thought did the shooting, and I said "I thought Billy Pentz."

Richard Banks sworn—I live in Spafford street; I saw the quarreling; Maria Draper was having words with Pentz in the hall; the janitor stopped it and the crowd said, "We will have it out in the street;" we went on the street and was on our way home, when I heard the shot; Billy Pentz then came along on a half run and walk and and I asked him who was shot; he replied, "He's only struck."

John Marshall Boston sworn—I live No. 1309 Pearl street; I was not there when the shooting took place; I had been in the hall, but had gone on home, on reaching which I was arrested.

Dennis Walton sworn—I saw the shooting; I was on the sidewalk in the crowd; I saw but one pistol and that was in the hands of Alexander Brown; I didn't see him fire, but I saw the flash; he then went across the street; I saw Pentz at the doorway of the hall, where he left me, and I did not see him afterward.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased; there was a gun-shot wound in the front part of the right shoulder; the ball passed in front of joint and through the third rib, fracturing it, through the upper lobe of the right lung, through the aorta, and passed into the upper lobe of the left lung, where it was found; there were some abrasions and bruises on the right side of the face, probably from the fall; death resulted from hæmorrhage, caused by violence, resulting from a gun-shot wound.

The jury rendered a verdict that William Kearney came to his death from violence, a gunshot wound, being inflicted by William Nixon alias Pentz.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the weekly report of the Municipal Hospital:—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 17, 1870.—Municipal Hospital, J. Howard Taylor, M. D.

Remaining Saturday, June 11		131
Received since, relapsing fever	54	
" " other diseases	7	61
Total		192
Discharged, relapsing fever	44	
" other diseases	6	
Died, relapsing fever	5	
" other diseases	4	59
Remaining this date		133

Published by order of the Board of Health.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Health Officer.

BOARDMAN'S EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY.—The third annual excursion of the affable and efficient conductor of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, Mr. Alexander Boardman, will take place on Saturday afternoon next, the last boat leaving Vine street wharf at half-past 3 o'clock. Mr. Boardman's excursions have always been well attended, and heretofore have given the utmost satisfaction to all who have participated in them. The one for Saturday next will doubtless prove no exception to the rule, and all who favor Mr. Boardman with their presence on the occasion may confidently count upon having a delightful trip and a good time generally.

THE Commercial Exchange Association rooms were visited this morning by Miss Tennie C. Claflin and Mrs. Brooker, who created quite an excitement among the members of that organization. President Brooke introduced them in a short address, to which they made an equally short reply. They did not make a good impression, and many members were outspoken in their disgust and contempt at the proceedings.

STEALING CLOTHING.—Sarah Smith, a colored woman employed in the family of Dr. Marcellus, No. 415 Pine street, suddenly disappeared yesterday, and with her a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to different members of the family. Officer Ward, of the Third district, went in search of her and last night arrested her at Sixth and Locust streets. Alderman Carpenter committed her.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Monday morning next, Messrs. Martin Brothers, auctioneers, sell on the premises the elegant double residence and furniture, No. 1503 Green street. The house is a superior one—the location excellent, being near the new Jewish synagogue and the prominent churches, a location in which the value of real estate is constantly on the increase.

SHOE STORE ROBBED.—Last night a shoe store, on Sixteenth street, below Ellsworth, was entered and robbed of a number of boots and shoes. About an hour afterwards a lad named William Thompson was arrested near by with several of the stolen shoes in his possession. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Position of Affairs—The Market—The Lehigh Region—The Wilkesbarre Basis Anniversary—Quotations.

Schuylkill still remains firm, notwithstanding the rumors current concerning the amicable adjustment of the difficulties. The working companies of other regions are driving a large trade, employing not only their own men but great numbers of the men from Schuylkill. Prices have remained steady thus far, but there is a downward tendency. The demand in this vicinity has been good, and orders have been supplied from the New York ports. In the New York market the demand has not been so good. Orders have fallen off somewhat, and coal is being accumulated at the shipping points. Should this accumulation continue prices must necessarily fall. Freights from Elizabethport have advanced since the 1st instant. From Port Richmond freights remain nearly the same, as coal cannot be transported at less than the present quotations with any reasonable hope of profit.

In the Lehigh region the strike of the Summit Hill and Nesquehoning men continues. Those from Nesquehoning met President Clark on last Friday a week, but nothing looking towards a settlement was accomplished. At a meeting on the same evening the men of that place voted to stick to their terms. The men are determined to hold out, and the company are equally determined. Some concessions must be made on both sides before work can be resumed.

What is known as the basis anniversary was celebrated in Wilkesbarre during the week, with a grand procession and mass meeting. The occasion is the anniversary of the day when the coal operators in that region acceded to the demands of the miners and allowed them to resume work after a not very lengthy suspension, upon a basis for the price of mining coal to be governed above a fixed sum by the fluctuations of the Eastern markets, whence the demand for coal came. There were about four thousand men in line. At the mass meeting speeches were made by several of the notorious workingmen's champions. The affair, for a wonder, and greatly to the credit of the men taking part, wound up without the popular lawless demonstrations usual on such occasions. Each delegation, at the conclusion of the mass meeting, marched through the town and dispersed, the men going quietly to their homes.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipment east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry—to other points 40 cents per ton are to be added to the quotations:—Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·50; do. Steamboat, $4·25@4·40; do. Broken, $4·25@4·40; do. Egg, $4·25@4·40; do. Stove, $4·25@4·40; do. Chestnut, $4; Shenandoah Broken, $4·50; do. Egg, $4·50; do. Stove, $4·50; do. Chestnut, $4·10.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending June 17:—Bath, $2; Portland, $2; Saco, $2·30; Portsmouth, $2; Beverly, $2; Boston, $2; Charlestown, $2; Danversport, $2·25 and dis.; Dighton, $1·85; Fall River, $1·75; Gloucester, $1·80@2; Hingham, $2·25 and dis.; Hyannis, $2; Lynn, $2·10 and dis; Milton, $2; Newburyport, $2·15; New Bedford, $1·75; Quincy Point, $2; Roxbury, $2·15; Salem, $2; Scituate, $2·15 and dis.; Weymouth, $2; Bristol, $1·75; Newport, $1·75; Providence, $1·75; Pawtucket, $1·80 and tow; Norwich, $1·75; New London, $1·75; Norwalk, $1·70; Greenpoint, $1·70; Greenport, $1·75; New York, $1·20@1·30; Washington, $1·10; Charleston, $2. From Baltimore:—Philadelphia, $1@1·05; New York, $1·85.

CITY POLITICS.

The Republican Judicial Nominations—The Letters of Acceptance.

A copy of the following letter, with the appropriate address, was yesterday sent to each of the three gentlemen placed in nomination for the vacancies on the bench by the Republican Judiciary Convention:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1870.—Sir:—The undersigned have been appointed a committee by the Judicial Convention of the Union Republican party, to communicate to you your nomination for the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas [or District Court], by the unanimous vote of the convention.

In fulfilment of this duty we now tender you the said nomination. Respectfully,

HORATIO GATES JONES,
SIMON GRATZ,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, Committee.
JAMES B. RONEY,
JAMES C. HAND,

A. L. HENNERSHOTZ, President.
J. W. M. Newlin, Mayor Sulzberger, Secretaries.

Judge Paxson's response was as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1870.

Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of your favor of this date, informing me of my nomination by the unanimous vote of the Judicial Convention of the Union Republican party for the position of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

I accept the nomination you have done me the honor thus cordially to tender, with a just sense of its grave responsibilities, and beg you will receive my thanks for the courteous manner in which it has been conveyed.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD M. PAXSON.

To Messrs. Horatio Gates Jones, Simon Gratz, and others.

Mr. Finletter responded as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1870.—Gentlemen:—I have received your favor of this date tendering to me the unanimous nomination for Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

I accept the distinguished honor with a due appreciation of the exalted duties and responsibilities which will devolve upon me, if elected. Conscious of the lustre of the judiciary of my native city in the present and in the past, I can only hope that no act of mine may dim its glory or mar its usefulness.

Yours respectfully, THOS. K. FINLETTER.

Messrs. Horatio Gates Jones, Simon Gratz, and others.

Mr. Lynd's response was as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1870.—Gentlemen:—I accept with pleasure and pride the nomination of the Republican Judicial Convention for the new judgeship of the District Court. Very respectfully, JAMES LYND.

To Messrs. Horatio Gates Jones, Simon Gratz, and others.

Twenty-fourth Ward Nominations.

The following is the ticket placed in nomination by the Twenty-fourth Ward Republican Convention:—School Directors, Henry Mullin, M. D., R. J. Allen, Charles Cloud, T. M. Wiltbarger, Davis M. Lane, H. K. Harnish, and John L. Frailey, for the unexpired term of John R. Murphy. Constable, John R. Bradshaw.

REPORT OF THE INSURANCE PATROL.—Captain McCusker, of the Insurance Patrol, in his report for May gives the following statistics:—

There were forty-three fires and one false alarm. Of these the causes were as follows:—Accidents 22, carelessness 5, unknown 5, supposed incendiary 2, including 10 by spontaneous combustion.

The style of buildings was as follows:—Three-story brick 15, 3½-story brick 1, 4½-story brick 4, 4-story stone 1, 1-story frame 5, 2-story brick 7, 2½-story brick 2, 1-story brick 1, 2-story frame 2.

They were occupied as follows:—Dwellings 9, stables 2, bakeries 2, wadding mill 1, carpenter shop 1, cigar store 1, drove yard sheds 1, liquor store 1, shoe manufactory 1, skating park 1, confectionery 1, tenement house 1, junk house 1, barn 1, millinery store 1, grocery stores 3, canal boats 2, dyeing establishments 2, varnish factory 1, foundry 1, white goods store 1, livery stable 1, malt house 1, cooper shop 1, malt houses 2, tug boat 1, furniture store 1, dye house 1.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A boy named John Haggerty, about eight years old, was yesterday afternoon bitten by a dog in Eleventh street, above Reed. Pieces were torn out of his hand, part of his ear bitten off, and his leg badly lacerated. He was taken to the Seventeenth District Station House, and an appeal made to Sergeant Duffy to go for a physician. This he declined doing, and the little fellow, bleeding and faint, was taken by his companions to his home, in Locust street, near Ninth, a conductor of the Tenth and Eleventh streets line kindly giving them a free ride on the cars.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Annie Bicken, residing at No. 1024 Oxford street, made a narrow escape from death last night. She swallowed some oxalic acid in mistake for salts, and notwithstanding prompt medical attendance, it was thought for a time she could not possibly survive many minutes, so intense was the burning in her throat and the pain in her stomach. Relief was fortunately afforded by Dr. William Sutton, and to-day the girl is comparatively as well as ever.

A BAD BANK MESSENGER.—Yesterday the wife of a barber, near Twenty-first and Lombard streets, sent a colored man named Walter Wayman to the Philadelphia Savings Fund to deposit $25 for her. When he returned he gave her the book, but she not being able to read, did not open it. Last night, however, her husband discovered that Walter had deposited but $10 and kept the rest. He was arrested, and Alderman Dallas committed him to answer at court.

ARREST OF VAGRANTS.—Last night Lieutenant Smith, of the Seventeenth district, made a raid upon the miserable vagrants who infest the neighborhood of Seventh and Alaska streets and sleep upon the cellar doors and steps of houses. About thirty of them were arrested and Alderman Bonsall sent them to prison.

A DEAD MAN FOUND IN THE STREET.—An officer of the Third district found a colored man sitting dead against the wall of a house at Fourth and Spruce streets. The body was taken to the Third District Station-house and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

DIRTY STREETS.—The High Constables this morning presented a report about three feet long. It contains a list of about two hundred dirty streets, filthy gutters, choked inlets, etc.

MILITARY CADET APPOINTED.—Charles P. Heyl, for some years a member of Company B, National Guard, has recently been appointed a cadet to West Point.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Francis Quinn was arrested last evening at No. 811 Marriott street for thrashing his wife. Alderman Collins sent him below.

FOURTH EDITION

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

The French Labor Strikes.

The Cincinnati Sængerfest.

Outrages by the Indians.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Proceedings in the English House of Lords.

LONDON, June 18.—In the House of Lords last evening the High Court of Justice bill passed after a short debate.

The Irish Land bill then came up and was discussed at length. No new points of interest were elicited. The bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

The House of Commons,

soon after assembling, went into committee on the supply bill. The civil service estimates, containing various appropriations, were agreed to.

Mr. Torrens moved, and Lord Claude Hamilton seconded, a resolution touching the want of employment by the working classes.

Mr. Goschen thought the resolve took the very smallest view of the subject.

He dissented from the facts and conclusions derived therefrom. He objected to the proposed remedies and gave his reasons.

The debate was continued wi[illegible] varying interest, and was participated in by Messrs. Pease, Newdegate, and others.

At length, without actio[illegible]d.

The [illegible] Strikes.

PARIS, June 18.—Th[illegible] of the [illegible] throughout the country is sustained in good part by money contributed by [illegible]nglish trade unions.

The Solferino Veterans.

FLORENCE, June 18.—Arrangments are now making for the dedication of the monument to the soldiers who fell in the great battle of Solferino in 1859. The proceedings will occur on the site of the struggle in Piedmont on the anniversary, Friday, June 24, and will be under the superintendence of Colonel Haye, representing the French, and Colonel Pollak, representing the Austrians.

FROM THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.

General Canby

arrived yesterday *en route* to the Pacific to take command of the Department of Columbia, *vice* General Cook, relieved.

From the Plains—Indian Outrages.

Despatches from Fort Hays and other points report Indians numerous between Camp Supply and Bear Creek, on the war path. Several Government and other trains and herds have been attacked. So far the Indians have been driven off. One train was corralled two days at Gypsum Creek fighting the Indians. A train from Camp Supply was attacked four times. It is no longer safe for trains or herds to travel without an escort.

The Cincinnati Sængerfest.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—There was a large attendance at the Sængerfest rehearsal. The sacred concert to-morrow evening is abandoned, as the singers will be too tired after the picnic. The arrivals are large this morning. The last concert to-night, from appearances, will be attended by an immense audience. At a business meeting of the North American Sængeround, now in session, resolutions were adopted dropping from the roll all societies who have failed to pay their dues, and have not participated in this Sængerfest. The place of the next meeting is now under consideration. St. Louis and Cleveland both claim it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Revenue Seizures.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Supervisor Tutton, of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under date of June 17, that John McManus, who fled from the city of Philadelphia at the time of the seizure of his distillery, has been arrested, and has given security for his appearance at court. The distillery, which was located in the Third district, has been forfeited. Joseph A. Hook, of the Fourth district, whose distillery was forfeited at the last term of the court, is still at large, the marshal not being able to find him up to the present time.

Frank Diehl, also connected with McManus' distillery, has not yet been captured.

Political.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Roger S. Gillen has been nominated to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

FROM NEW YORK.

Shipments of Specie.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Deutschland takes $30,000 in specie and the England $90,000 in specie for Europe.

Brewery Seized.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The extensive ale brewery of Brockway & Son, No. 325 East Eleventh street, was seized to-day for violation of the Internal Revenue laws by affixing fraudulent stamps to bills of sale. They were held for examination in $5000 bail each.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

At 1·45 the Senate in Committee of the Whole took up the unfinished business, being the Post Office Appropriation bill and amendments relative to the repeal of the franking privilege.

Mr. Thurman moved an amendment that the abolition of the franking privilege shall not take effect till August 1. Adopted.

Mr. Morton opposed the amendment for two cent letter postage as involving a loss of postal revenues without any corresponding benefit, as it would not increase mail matter one per cent. He held that the present rates of postage were sufficiently low.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

A. C. SMITH & CO.
TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS,
No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue.
Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. 5 21 1m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE.—Passports issued by the State Department of the United States Government, are the only ones recognized now by the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, and can be obtained in twenty-four hours, on an application made in person or by letter to the Official Passport Bureau. R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

THE REDUCED PRICES VERY CHEERFUL!

50 CENT SQUARE MESH HERNANI.
A small lot just received and worth 62c.
75c. Extra good Hernani.
$1 Silk and Wool firm texture Hernani.
Two-yard wide Hernani, $2·50.
English Black Grenadines, 25c.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets.

95 CENT GLOSSY BLACK SILKS.
For lining Hernani Dresses.
$1 Black Silks are better.
$1·25 to $2, a fine assortment.
$2·50 and $3 Black Silks.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets.

50 CENT BLACK FIGURED GRENADINES.
60 cent Black Silk Figured Grenadines.
75 cents, best Silk Grenadines in town.
$1 Extra fine Silk Grenadines.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets.

REDUCED PRICES FOR DRESS GOODS.
Reduced prices for Dress Goods.
Reduced prices for Dress Goods.
Some Dress Goods greatly reduced.
Some Dress Goods greatly reduced.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets.

ORGANDIES, LAWNS.
Rich Organdies, 31 to 50c.
Figured Lawns, 15 to 25c.
Pink, Blue, and Green Solid Jaconets.
French Lawns reduced to 25c.
25-cent Dress Linens reduced from 31c.
50 Rich Lawn and Percale Robes.
31c. Japanese Lawns.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets.

LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS.
Linen Parepas and Suits.
White Victoria Lawn Suits.
Ladies' Suits made to order.
Bathing Robes for the Sea-side.
Silk Sacques from $10 up.
Best quality Waterproof Cloaks.
600 Summer and Sea-side Shawls.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets.

BATHING ROBES AND CAPS.
New Improved Bathing Robes for Ladies.
New Improved Bathing Robes for Gents.
All the good colors in Flannels and Serges.
Bathing Caps. Bathing Caps.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCK.
White Linen Drills and Duck.
Brown Linen Drills and Duck.
White Vesting Marseilles.
Turkish White Towels for Vests.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets.

PINK TARLATAN FOR THE MIRRORS,
ETC. ETC.
Mosquito Nets by the quantity.
Ruffs, Collars, Ties, Scarfs
Gloves, Hosiery, etc., at attractive prices.

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ZION P. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA Avenue.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Rev. RICHARD B. DUANE, of Brooklyn, will officiate.

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ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
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Illuminated with ARMS, CRESTS and MONOGRAMS in the highest style of art.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS stamped in colors gratis.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
mws No. 913 ARCH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. 283 S. FOURTH Street, above Spruce, a superior DWELLING-HOUSE, 22 feet front, every modern convenience, in complete order; early possession; convenient to Post Office and to Exchange and Insurance Companies.
D. T. PRATT,
5 30 20t No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.—A BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, all complete. Sold on reasonable terms. Selling out on account of sickness. Inquire of
P. WATSON,
6 17 2t* No. 332 WALNUT, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply at No. 108 S. THIRD Street,
6 15 Office Evening Telegraph.

TO RENT—THE CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, until the 20th instant. The house already furnished. Inquire of THOMAS BRADY, ATLANTIC CITY, or P. WATSON, No. 332 WALNUT Street, or HUGH BARR, Proprietor, FRONT and WHARTON Streets, Philadelphia. 6 17 3t*

WANTS.

A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED double-entry Book-keeper and Accountant desires a situation, temporary or permanent, at a low salary. Can give excellent references. Will take charge of sets of books or act in any business capacity. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box 1870, Philadelphia P. O. 6 10 12t

WANTED—AN OWNER FOR A PIG THAT came to the premises of JACOB HOFFNER, LONG LANE and MIFFLIN Street. Come and pay the expenses, and take it away, or it will be sold according to law. 6 18 2t*

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HADFIELD'S PREMIUM WORKS AT FACTORY PRICES.
EXHIBITION AND SMALL WORKS!!!
GEORGE W. BOYER,
No. 138 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
6 16 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF
P. P. KEARNS,
No. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 23 smw3mrp BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear Instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FURNITURE.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
SUPERIOR FURNITURE,
Manufactured by
J. PENNEY.

THE ABOVE STOCK OF ELEGANT
CABINET WARE
WILL BE SOLD AT
PUBLIC AUCTION
MONDAY MORNING, June 20,
At 10 o'clock,
AT
No. 1307 CHESNUT Street.
JOSEPH PENNEY,
6 17 2t8p AUCTIONEER.

REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION
FOR TWO WEEKS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,
AT
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'
GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 915 MARKET Street.
In order to substantiate the assertions we have made regarding the wonderful power of
"THE DAVIS"
REFRIGERATOR,
And to convince our customers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a
GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,
Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid frozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (TWO WEEKS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention.
EVERY ONE INVITED.
Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place,
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS',
No. 915 MARKET Street.
J. S. WORMAN & Co.,
4 7 4m8p Proprietors and Manufacturers.

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CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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WHOLESALE
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We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.
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